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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Chandler in Defence of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Smithsonian Institute and the Board of Regents.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

THE CASE OF CAPT. GIBSON.

Interesting Letter to the Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855.

Another failure yesterday, I perceive, in the mail from this City to New-York, as no Washington letters of Tuesday night appear in the papers of to-day. What can be the cause of this? Can it be the fogs on the bay, which prevent the boat getting up from Amboy? If so, why cannot some arrangement be made to send the newspaper letters from Philadelphia to New-York by the late railroad train? That would get them to your City by 10 o'clock at night, when they could be promptly delivered if immediately distributed. The news mail between this city and New-York ought not to be subject to detentions by fog, unavoidable frequently, on the Camden and Amboy route. The Post-Office Department will earn the thanks of the Press, by providing some remedy.

The chief point of interest in Congress to-day, was Mr. CHANDLER's speech in defence of the Roman Catholic Church, from the charges made against it in the several Know-Nothing speeches already made on the floor during this Session. It [illegible] but there are a dozen [illegible] to the labor of answering it. The chief point on which it will be attacked [illegible] is the denial of the charge that the Pope aspires to civil power, or that the Church seeks to exercise a controlling influence over the political action of its devotees. The effort will be made within a few days, to show, by detailed references to history, that whenever and wherever the Roman Church has been able to do so, it has assumed political control, and made an ecclesiastic the head of the Civil Government, as well as of the Church itself;—and that this progress of temporal power has always been just in proportion to the progress of the spiritual.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of La., appeared in his seat in the Senate to-day. It is well understood that he brought with him from Ecuador some confidential treaty or compact; but whether it is a treaty for the cession of the Gallapagos Islands, or only a compact guaranteeing the protection of American citizens in the enjoyment of certain Proprietary or Commercial rights they may have acquired there, is not known. I am inclined to think the latter is the most likely to be true.

Mr. SLIDELL has gone to Louisiana. It had been supposed that he had a reliable majority of fifteen in the Legislature of that State, for his reelection to the Senate. But, I am told that he received intelligence a few days ago of some movement which threatened his defeat, in consequence of which he proceeded at once to the seat of war, to command in person. If he reaches Baton Rouge in time, my word for it he will win.

To-morrow is the day on which the Board of Regents is to decide the question of legality of the conduct of the Smithsonian Institution during the last year or two. There is some reason to fear that a majority of those Regents who are present have already committed themselves in favor of the right of the Board to construe the act of Congress disposing of the SMITHSON bequest, by going back to interpret the will of SMITHSON himself—a new exemplification, perhaps, of that paradoxical "longest way around, the shortest way home."

Well, be it so. There is an appeal from the Board of Regents to the power that created it; and that appeal will be promptly taken. In the halls of Congress the questions at issue will be openly discussed, at all events, while now the meetings of the Board are as confidential as is the discussion of a treaty by the Senate. Before that tribunal, men will be compelled to look at the real merits of the question, and stand or fall by them, instead of, as now, dodging the question altogether, by arguing the usefulness instead of the legality of the course now pursued in the conduct of the Smithsonian.

Rev. Mr. MILLBURN, Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States, starts for New-England next week, on a three or four weeks' lecturing tour. One of the lectures he proposes to deliver, is entitled "The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-bags." It is a vivid delineation of early Western character and civilization, based on history, tradition and experience. The lecturer's youth and early ministry being passed in a new country, he was of course thrown into intimate association with pioneers, and brought in daily contact with every form of frontier life, and has thus acquired a right to speak of them. During Mr. MILLBURN's first two years as preacher, he traveled six thousand miles on horseback, and preached about seven hundred times, living for the most part on corn dodgers and bacon. He ought to know something of frontier life; and his well known eloquence and varied attainments fit him admirably to interest, amuse and instruct an audience on any subject to which he addresses his efforts.

Another of Mr. MILLBURN's lectures bears the touching title of "Songs in the Night, or Triumphs of Genius over Blindness," in which he has grouped together numerous illustrations of what genius has enabled man to do in literature, art, science and oratory, even while living in the darkness of perpetual night. This is a peculiarly original subject. One who has not made particular inquiry in this direction will be astonished to find the number of those who, notwithstanding this terrible privation, have found their way to eminence and to fame. Those associations which have been so fortunate as to make arrangements with Mr. MILLBURN to deliver these lectures in their presence, will find they have secured a rich repast.

The guests at the National Hotel, had one of the finest balls of the season this evening, furnished them, I believe, by the proprietor. The company numbered some three hundred gentlemen and ladies—the music was excellent, and the supper table did great credit to the house, and its management. I fear I have omitted heretofore to notice that the National was extensively altered and refitted just before the meeting of Congress, and is now under the superior management of one of the brothers WILLARD, who knows exactly what a hotel ought to be, and is unremitting in personal attentions to the comfort of his guests. S.

Increase of the Navy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1855.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent in the following suggestions, in answer to a communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the House of Representatives, asking him to lay before the Committee any specific measure of Naval increase he might have to propose, and especially a statement as to what number of new vessels he desired to have constructed, their size and description, and the reasons therefor:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th inst., in which, referring to the recommendation in my annual report for a further increase of the Navy, you state that "the Committee on Naval Affairs, of the House of Representatives have had said recommendation under consideration, and have instructed me (you) to request you (me) to lay before the Committee, as soon as convenient, any specific measure of increase which you (I) may have to propose."

And further, that "the Committee desire to know especially what number of new vessels you (I) desire shall be authorized to be constructed, of what size and description, and the reasons upon which you (I) based your (my) proposition."

With the six steam-frigates ordered at the last session, the *Franklin*, the *Sabine*, and the *Santee* added to the Naval force, our strength in that powerful class of vessels will be very materially increased.

Five of the new steam-frigates are modeled by the constructor whose genius is practically illustrated in the *Susquehanna*, the *Constellation*, the *Macedonian*, the *Germantown*, the *Dale*, and the *Preble*, and other vessels which are now adorning the service. They are being built under the personal superintendence of competent naval constructors, of established reputation. The sixth is modeled and being constructed by an eminent builder in New-York, and although she will carry fewer guns, they will be of the heaviest calibre.

The five steam-frigates, as well as the *Santee*, *Sabine*, and *Franklin*, much improved by the skillful constructors in charge of them, can each carry a battery of fifty guns, which the Department designs shall be of the largest calibre and most approved plan.

Vessels of this formidable character, however, are of great draught, and require a depth of water of more than twenty feet. We have many important harbors along the coast which they could not enter either for defence or refuge. They could not pass over the bars of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, [illegible] important points both north and south. The experience of other nations and recent events in naval warfare demonstrate the great value, and [illegible]

[illegible]

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives.

Letter from Capt. Gibson to the Secretary of State.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1855.

I have obtained from an authentic source two copies of official documents on file at the State Department—one, the last letter addressed to the Secretary of State by Captain W. M. GIBSON, in connection with his claim for indemnity from the Government of Holland, and the other what purports to be a letter from the same gentleman to the Governor General of Netherlands India, confessing his sins and suing for mercy. The first of these will be found an able argument of the duty of our Government in reference to the author's case, and will be read, I am sure, with interest and profit.

The other document is, to say the least, a very singular one. And it is a little remarkable, too, that it was not sent to Congress with the rest of GIBSON's correspondence. There is a mystery about this which I cannot understand. This letter is referred to several times in the published correspondence, and the Dutch Minister, VAN HALL, communicated a copy of it to our Government long since; and yet it was not sent in to Congress with the other papers in the case. This fact certainly indicates that the President thinks it unworthy of credence; that he is satisfied, from other concurrent testimony, of the truth of what I understand Capt. GIBSON said to the State Department on the subject, to wit: that it consists simply of garbled extracts from a long letter of twenty-five or thirty pages, which he addressed to the Governor General.

Without desiring to plead GIBSON's case upon its merits, it is but just to accompany this pretended letter of his, (which is given by the Dutch as an entirety,) with one or two extracts from documents published by the State Department, which throw some light on the subject. The following is an extract from an affidavit made by GORHAM F. BASSETT, of Boston:

I saw Mr. GIBSON frequently at the Prison of Weltevreden, during a stay of a few weeks at Batavia. I understood that he had been recommended by Mr. ALFRED REED, United States Commercial Agent at Batavia, by Mr. E. W. CHAMBRUS, the acting Agent after Mr. REED's departure for the United States, and by his counsel and his friends generally, to address a memorial to *the Governor-General, in which, though denying the charge of "high treason," he should admit the imprudence of manner or language he might have fallen into in consequence of his ignorance of the country*, and throw himself upon the good offices of the Governor-General to stay the proceedings of justice and allow him to depart with his vessel. It was believed by these counsellors of Mr. GIBSON that the Governor-General was anxious for an excuse to make a quiet disposition of the affair. In consequence of this, Mr. GIBSON addressed a memorial to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, accompanied by many vouchers, of which I was cognizant.

This petition of GIBSON to the Governor General, to which a great importance seems to be attached, from the fact that I have [illegible] beyond a vague consciousness of having given offence to the authorities by imprudence of language, and by having infringed some of the local regulations of the Island, in sending a messenger to the interior without the required passport. In its very beginning GIBSON says: "I now desire to do so without any feeling of attempt at defence, but rather to throw myself wholly upon your Excellency's clemency, and that of your Government."

Trusting in the magnanimity of a person holding the high position of his Majesty's supreme representative in Netherlands India, it was natural that he should have deemed it out of place to attempt a defence which, in itself, became a protest against the justice of the treatment to which he had been subjected. He had addressed a similar and more lengthy communication to the Governor-General, under date the 18th February, giving a full and candid history of his whole life, up to the day of his arrestation, and accompanied by testimonials of the respectability and worth of his character from persons of the highest standing in the United States, some of whom are personally known to myself. This implicit trust in the generosity and high-toned feeling of the Governor-General, deserved certainly a better fate than to have the confessions of his errors stated, as they undoubtedly were, with a view to give a greater merit to the implored magnanimity of that functionary, produced as evidence of his guilt.

But I have not room for further reference to this case. I send, herewith, complete copies of all the correspondence transmitted to Congress, from which you can make such additional extracts as the reading public will find of interest.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, acquitted himself, as he always does, with great credit to himself and honor to his State, in a speech in favor of the establishment of a line of steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai, China—a twin measure to the Pacific Railroad, but one which ought to pass at once even *without* the railroad itself. Mr. L. was listened to with marked attention and interest, and the facts he presented, if permitted to have their rightful influence upon the minds of members, cannot fail to secure many votes for the measure.

I do not say that the President has taken or will take any measures to procure the release of the captain and crew of the schooner *John G. White*, seized at Baracoa, Cuba, but he has given the matter his earnest attention, and unless I am misinformed, he will do so, if he has not already. The Government is in possession of facts showing the cruelty to which they are subjected in the prison at Havana, and affording reasonable ground on which to interfere decidedly in their behalf. S.

Letter from Captain Gibson to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State:

SIR: I am aware that when a citizen calls upon his Government to adopt energetic measures to redress an injury, personal to himself, the prevailing feeling is that it is more convenient to crush the applicant than attend to his grievances; that one's enemies, under such circumstances, are numerous and bitter; that they have sometimes found a willingness in Governments, so far forgetful of what is due to their own dignity as to prefer a convenient escape from responsibility to incurring the possible mischances that often attend even the discharge of duty.

I have to acknowledge that my Government has been influenced by higher considerations; that although it has listened to whatever my enemies have brought to my charge; yet, acting upon a principle, familiar to you, Sir, as a lawyer, it has rejected the consideration of my merits or demerits in private life, as not involved in a claim against a foreign Government for redress for specified grievances. No one perceived more clearly than yourself, that an assumption on the part of Government of the right to proportion the measure of protection to the degree of respectability in which the applicant is held, involved an element of aristocratic discrimination, inconsistent with the relations of our Government to the people.

Before action was taken by the Government on my case, the State Department possessed on its files the [illegible] I had the misfortune at that time to have [illegible] personal and private character and conduct. Not having perused those communications, I can only judge of their character by the fact, that after their careful examination and consideration, the Government not only recognized my claims on the score of exact justice, but espoused them in a manner that indicated a clear conviction of their highly meritorious character.

I have deemed it proper to make the foregoing allusions to clear myself from the imputation of having listened to insinuations, attributing the delay which has occurred in the action of the Government on my case, since its final peremptory demand upon the Dutch Government was rejected, to hesitation on the part of the Government in reference to considerations fully weighed before negotiations were opened at the Hague. Such an insinuation would ill requite the vigor with which the State Department has pressed, in my behalf, the peaceful means of diplomacy, and would place the Government in the unpleasant light of hesitating to act in the last resort on grounds deemed sufficient to justify the most energetic demands upon a foreign government.

The circumstance that my last communication to the Department of Nov. 11, has received no formal notice, and the view suggested in our last interview, on the 21st November last, lead me to address the Department officially upon the subject of that interview.

I am aware that the Department has given serious consideration to the question how far the claims of citizens for protection or for redress may be pursued by their Government, when their person or property have been affected by an adjudication proceeding under the laws of a foreign state within whose territorial jurisdiction they have been found. That doubts on this subject existed prior to the final dispatch from Mr. BELMONT to the Dutch Minister at the Hague, I am assured from intimations contained in an official note received by me from the State Department, in reply to my application for the intervention of the Government in behalf of the liberation of Mr. CHARLES M. GRAHAM, late mate of the *Flirt*, from imprisonment at Batavia.

I had supposed, however, that that question was adjudicated by the Government prior to the conclusion of diplomatic intercourse with the Hague relative to my case. This opinion rose from the fact that the response of the Dutch Minister to the early dispatches of Mr. BELMONT, based the refusal of that Government to yield to the demands conveyed through Mr. BELMONT on the very ground under consideration, namely, that I had been convicted of crime under the laws of Netherlands India, and that the formality of the procedure excluded our Government from inquiring into its objects, its motives, or its justice.

Mr. BELMONT's first dispatch ignored the validity of this ground, and peremptorily demanded the recognition of my claims. I have been led to suppose that the position assumed by Mr. BELMONT received the approbation of the President and of the State Department—that, so far from receiving censure, he has been commended for the energetic attitude he assumed.

The reference to Mr. BELMONT's course is not urged as affording a reason for declining further consideration of the question, but as explaining its true bearing on my case.

Questions of reclamation arise not only out of the manner in which the laws of foreign States are administered by their courts of justice, as affecting persons and property of our citizens, but under the laws themselves and the systems of polity which they represent. Independent of the right that results from express or tacit argument, a nation that shuts its doors against all foreigners, or confers the privilege of access upon a favored nation or class of persons, gives no offence to those excluded, for it is an undoubted exercise of sovereignty. Unless such a State refuses to recognize the laws of humanity, and maltreats those who are, without their fault, thrown upon its shores, as in the case of Japan, we have no right to resist its authority.

But the European States and their dependencies, constituting the family of civilized nations, stand in a very different relation to each other in reference to this right of access. It would not be permitted at this day for any one of the European States to close its territory against the citizens of other States, seeking there the pursuit of business or pleasure, and respecting her laws. Such an act of obvious hostility to the excluded State would be held a just cause of offence. And a State jealous of its honor would yield to no terms of accommodation while such an odious restriction existed. The right of the excluded State is not based altogether upon express treaty and stipulations respecting such privilege upon its subject, but is derived from the very nature and obligations of the State neutrality as interpreted by the general law of European States.

Should Spain assume to exclude all citizens of the United States from Cuba, what statesman could venture to contend that any right of complaint had no other foundation than that of express treaty guaranteed?

VATTEL says:* "In Europe the access is free everywhere, to every person who is not an enemy of the State." This is the affirmance of a principle rather than the statement of a fact, and it applies to the dependencies of the European States equally as to the States themselves.

Having then the right to enter the territories of the Netherlands India Government, I can again employ with effect the language of VATTEL:† "The sovereign ought not to grant an entrance into his State to make strangers fall into a snare; as soon as he receives them, he engages to protect them as his own subjects, and to make them enjoy as much as depends on him, an entire security."

How, otherwise, could the privilege be converted into a "snare," but by enmeshing, under the forms of justice and laws, to accomplish that by indirect means which openly they would not dare attempt. To openly exclude the stranger by law would be no snare, for, although [illegible] Nor could he justly invoke the aid of his country to avert the consequences of his own folly. [illegible] between foreigners and strangers, and yet in their administration [illegible] "snare" [illegible]

Unless we are to regard the above as a fine-drawn principle of morals of no practical value in determining the civil rights and duties of States, it is obvious that the protection afforded to the citizen against the snares spread by foreign States should be as ample as the dangers to be avoided are various.

If the foregoing principles are correctly drawn, it will be easy to infer that the observance by a foreign State of its domestic forms of justice is in itself no answer to a claim for reclamation.

Under that formula of words, the *form of justice*, we recognize a legal technicality. To the lawyer the *form of justice* is the evidence of its substantiality, and the lawyer is permitted to indulge this artificial conceit because it belongs not to him, but to the statesman to adjust the form so as to represent truly that which it purports to evidence. The relations of States are diplomatic and not judicial, and substance rather than forms is to be covered by diplomatists.

The idea that a State is precluded from looking behind the forms of justice prevailing elsewhere to see that substantial justice is done to its citizens is purely technical, and by technical rules we must judge it. It is really means that if the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction is in form according to the laws of its procedure, such judgment concludes all inquiry into the proceedings. Thus a conviction of treason by a foreign State precludes all inquiry into the grounds upon which its justice rests. It matters not on how slight or trivial occasion the prosecution was instituted. Nor by what means advanced, provided they were in form regular. It matters not how far the influence of the Government may have acted directly on the court—how far the conviction may have rested on false testimony; the conviction being regular, that is to say, pronounced in form, and by a court competent to inquire into and punish the crime of high treason, it must be deemed conclusive.

But if it is conceded that you may go back of the judgment to see that all the incipient steps have been taken with formal regularity, the inquiry must still terminate with the inspection of a record; one step back of this, and the scrutiny passes from the consideration of forms to that of the existence of substantial justice.

The question at issue then resolves itself into this inquiry, whether a State, whose aid is invoked by a citizen complaining of the hostile action of another State, is bound to take a formal record of conviction by the foreign State as the highest and only evidence of what the facts were upon which the conviction was founded, as well as of the sufficiency of those facts to sustain the conviction.

The degree of weight to be attached to the adjudications of the Courts of a foreign State as affecting citizens of our own, depends upon the question whether it relates to purely civil rights existing between individuals, or to public prosecutions. In a case involving civil rights merely, [illegible]

But in the case of public prosecutions, in which the Sovereign is party as well as judge, the records of its judicial proceedings [illegible]

If, in scrutinizing the actions of foreign governments upon the rights of our citizens, we are to bow to a rule [illegible]

No stress [illegible] to the expression "the form of justice." Every State has its own notion of the form of justice. In one country it is a formal judicial proceeding, in which a jury of citizens stand between the public [illegible] will of a Judge. If we are to pay the respect claimed for the forms of justice of one nation, we must yield the same respect for all.

To what does the rule contended for lead? An American citizen complains that while lawfully engaged in the pursuit of pleasure or business in a foreign State, he was arrested and condemned to imprisonment. The case appeals strongly to the sympathies of his Government. What steps are taken for his redress? The very natural conclusion would be that an inquiry would be instituted to ascertain whether in point of fact the accused was really innocent. But not so say those who contend for the inviolability of judicial decrees.

You must look only to the form of the proceedings, and if that be in accordance with the laws of the country in question, then further inquiry must cease. If a Burmese tribunal has pronounced the decree, you must look into Burmese jurisprudence, and see how far its principles have been correctly applied by the Judge. If the unfortunate man has fallen under the censure of an ecclesiastical Court, you must study canonical law, and test the proceeding by the principle of that law. If he has been entrapped into a tribunal acknowledging no other rule of procedure than that of the secrecy of its deliberations, you must be content to know that what it has done was done lawfully. "But," says the accused, "I was condemned by the perjury of witnesses, hired for that purpose by the Government." That cannot vary the case; justice has been administered in form, and you must be content.

The application of the rule contended for would be as [illegible] as it would be difficult. It might with justice be said of the Government that adopted it, that it had abandoned its subjects to the rapacity and cruelty of strangers.

Such a principle makes every State the sole judge of the propriety and justice of whatever proceeding it may institute against foreigners found within its territorial jurisdiction. In opposition to so extravagant a doctrine the simple rule for which I contend appears with overwhelming clearness. It is, that whenever a citizen of the United States temporarily within the limits of a foreign State has been accused and condemned of a crime that he has not committed, and his innocence shall be made apparent to his Government by any credible evidence, his redress shall be demanded and exacted.

Nothing short of this broad measure of protection will meet the exigences of the class of cases to which mine belongs. These cases grow out of national jealousies and rivalries. The political principles professed by our citizens render them objects of suspicion with most of the European powers. Our spirit of commercial enterprise is equally obnoxious to some of those powers. Some of these States would be happy to resort to any expedient to get rid of the presence of our countrymen, which would not involve them in an open rupture with us. Open violence is not to be feared—it is in the abuse of the *forms of justice* that the danger lies. If a formal conviction of high treason should be permitted to preclude our Government from investigating and laying bare the treachery and perjury that may be employed to procure it, the hangman would soon clear Europe of the jealously watched Americans. A case in point presents itself. Mr. BEACH, a citizen of the United States, while traveling in Austria, was arrested for having in his possession letters of introduction to persons in Hungary known to entertain republican sympathies. The arrest, for all we know, was conformable to Austrian law. The energetic interference of our representative secured his liberation. The action of our representative was [illegible] applauded both by our Government and people. This interference was not justified on the ground that the procedure was in violation of the laws of Austria, but of the rights of Mr. BEACH as an American citizen. Had we looked no further than to see that Austrian forms of justice had been satisfied, he should have been left to be tried and condemned according to their laws. Our Government took, however, a different view—it saw that Mr. BEACH had committed no crime against the peace and order of Austria, and demanded that he should be exempted from Austrian jurisdiction. Austria submitted to that demand, as Holland will submit in my case when she has more to fear than diplomatic notes. Having, as I suppose, sufficiently enforced and illustrated the principles which are deemed applicable to my case, permit me, although in repetition of what is included in former communications to the Department, to state briefly the more important points of my case.

At the time of my arrest I was in the exercise of the undoubted right of every citizen of the United States, under our relations with Holland, a temporary visitor in my vessel at the Dutch port of Palembang. The object of my visit was to view the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and obtain information with a view to commercial enterprise. I was suspected of this and this alone. Previous to my arrest I was continually surrounded and watched by Government spies. I was arrested and accused of high treason. A letter was produced as the only evidence of my guilt, written in the Malay language, and Arabic characters—a language and character that I was then not familiar with. It purported to be addressed to a Sultan of a neighboring territory—claimed to be a dependant of the Dutch Government. As interpreted to me it was full of extravagance and bombast, such as only an ignorant man of the Netherlands India, instructed to involve me in a charge of crime, could write. The circumstances which it was claimed rendered me responsible for the letter were these—my mate desiring to visit the country of Jambie, requested that I would give him a letter to its Sultan. A native writer was procured on the evening prior to the departure of the mate, [illegible] to spend that evening at a Chinese marriage festival; I briefly communicated to the writer [illegible] Malay words, picked from a small manuscript vocabulary, and by signs and gestures, the idea of a courteous [illegible] full of good feeling and respect. I then left the vessel for the Chinese feast, leaving the writer to prepare a letter by the aid of two natives, [illegible] which afterwards, upon my trial, were proved to be government spies. The letter was written with the aid of these men, who undertook to explain my meaning to the writer. [illegible] in the Arabic characters, which I signed, [illegible] of its contents. Immediately after the letter was written [illegible] who was to leave on his journey the next morning.

The case was laid before the prosecuting officer of the Government at Batavia, who declared that no offence had been committed against the laws. He was removed from office, and another appointed.

I was charged with the crime of high treason. The charge was laid before the local Court, and by its decision of the 21st of February, 1853, was dismissed, as unfounded. An order in Council commanded the Court to proceed to a further investigation of the case. The whole power, civil and military, of the Government was put in requisition to ascertain some further cause of complaint against me. Every place where my vessel had touched within the Archipelago was visited by vessels of war, to obtain any witnesses against me, and months were thus consumed while I lay in prison.

A second time the charge was dismissed by the local Court, and dismissed by its sentence of Sept. 5, 1852, as not affording "sufficient grounds for entrance into judicature." This decision was overruled by another order in council; further investigation was decreed, which resulted in a *third* decision in my behalf on the 25th September, 1852. A third order in council peremptorily commanded that a public trial should take place, which trial resulted in my full acquittal of the charge of high treason on the 5th of March 1853. After *this fourth* decision in my favor, the case was taken out of the hands of the Court of Justice at Batavia, and submitted to the arbitrary decision of a secret tribunal or council, before which I was not allowed to appear, either in person or by counsel. The decision of the local Court was reversed, and I was condemned to a felonious punishment, from which providentially I escaped. Of all these facts you have the evidence at the State Department.

The crime of treason of which I am charged, it was not in my power to commit; for owing no allegiance to the Dutch Crown, I could not commit treason against it. The letter, the only evidence of my supposed guilt, was written by the spies of the Government. The prosecution was not suffered to proceed in the usual manner, but was forced to a conviction by the whole power of the Government.

It is impossible to shut our eyes to the real character of this proceeding, which is more properly to be considered a case of political persecution than a judicial proceeding. The Dutch, who have always pursued a policy with the Eastern nations, selfish and exclusive, have endeavored to grasp a monopoly of the entire Eastern Archipelago. Unable to establish their power over but an inconsiderable portion of this wide field, they have endeavored, by misrepresenting the Europeans to the Oriental, and the Oriental to the Europeans, to prevent any [illegible] They have especially desired to suppress correct information of the resources of these countries. The advent of an American on those waters seeking information, [illegible] heart of the N. India Government. It was necessary, in order to prevent the influx of the dreaded American enterprise into their rich fields, that a terrible example should be made of me.

A snare was set to catch me, a net so curiously woven as to present the appearance of "the form of justice." [illegible]

[illegible]

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

WALTER M. GIBSON.

Alleged Letter from Captain Gibson to the Governor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: I once more take the liberty of addressing you in relation to my case; and I may desire to do so, without any feeling of attempt at defence, but rather to throw myself wholly upon your Excellency's clemency, and that of your Government.

I am at this moment at liberty, but expecting incarceration at any time, I must say that I feel this state of uncertainty to be a severe punishment. I know and every [illegible] most regretfully, that I have allowed my [illegible] vanity to get the better of judgment [illegible] during my stay within the jurisdiction of the Netherlands Indian Government. I remember to have indulged in braggadocio, that I would become a potentate in the East; and this to Europeans and natives, who I cannot suppose attached any more importance to what I said, than to a vain-glorious boast; but I must, however, add, in extenuation, that this, after a plentiful indulgence in wine, I have been but too often led away in life by some high-colored romantic idea; but as I said at the commencement, I write not for defence on this occasion, but to avow that I committed a grave error in a too free way of speaking with natives, and ultimately in allowing my mate to depart into the interior, and in signing a letter addressed to a native chief in the Malay character, without sufficiently examining or endeavoring to know its inflammatory contents. I acknowledge the serious fault of sending a communication of whatever nature to such a personage, and allowing the mate of my vessel to leave, to penetrate into the interior without acquainting the authorities. I cannot remember more particulars than I have already given in previous statements; and I now crave your Excellency's consideration of all the facts, and then dispose of me as your leniency shall dictate. I make no defence, but only pray for a speedy judgment, hoping that there will be found a sufficiency of extenuating circumstances to mitigate the sentence I strictly deserve. I remain, &c. WALTER M. GIBSON.

BATAVIA, Feb. 25, 1853.

The Pacific Railroad Bill—Reciprocity Treaty—Central America, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 14.

The probabilities are in favor of the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill by the House on the 16th, but as three of the Select Committee in the Senate have respectively independent plans of their own, it will probably go back from the Senate so altered that the House may not concur.

Advices from Nova Scotia represent the people of that Province highly pleased with the effects of the reciprocity bill, and arrangements are being made for much larger exportations of coal from Picton next season.

Recent advices from Central America promise the expeditionists an entrance into the Confederacy, with such boundary lines as they may desire, and other privileges, upon such conditions as will be complied with by Mr. KINNEY and his associates.

Illness of Mr. Mason—His Successor Named—The Smithsonian Institute.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13.

No notice of the death of Mr. MASON, our Minister to France, has been received by the Government here. Their last advice was dated Paris, December 28, 5 P. M., and represented him to be then in a critical condition, from an attack of paralysis.

The Washington *Star* says Governor SEYMOUR, of New-York, is spoken of as Minister to France, in the event of Mr. MASON's death being confirmed.

The redemption of the public debt at the Treasury Department, last week, amounted to [illegible].

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met again to-day. The question before the board was the adoption of Mr. MEACHAM's resolutions, submitted at the last annual session. These resolutions say that the law of the institution requires the formation of a library by an annual appropriation, of valuable works upon all departments of knowledge, and that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the expenditure for the purpose. The resolutions were rejected by a vote of three for and ten against them—thus sustaining the course of Professor HENRY. The Regents voting for the resolutions were Messrs. DOUGLAS, CHOATE, MEACHAM; against them, Chief Justice TANEY, Messrs. PEARCE, MASON, ENGLISH, STUART, HAWLEY, BERRIAN, [illegible], BACHE and TOTTEN—Mr. TOWNES absent. The subject was fully argued by Messrs. MEACHAM and CHOATE for the resolutions, and by Messrs. MASON, PEARCE and others, against them.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 13.

The following cases will come before the Supreme Court next week:

MONDAY, Jan. 15—No. 1—The United States, appellants, vs. Daniel W. Coxe, et al.; No. [illegible] Peter J. Barchell, appellant, vs. Albert C. [illegible], et al.

TUESDAY, 16th—No. 48—John Fisher's administrator, vs. [illegible], et al.

WEDNESDAY, 17th—No. 49—The United States, [illegible] of Amos Goodrich, plaintiff in error, vs. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury.

THURSDAY, 18th—No. 50—[illegible], appellant, vs. James C. Ridgway; No. [illegible]—The City of Boston, plaintiff in error, vs. [illegible].

Labor Wanted in the Country.

DAMASCUS, PA., Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We notice by the TIMES that your City is thronged by persons of both sexes, thrown out of employment, who in many cases are on a point of starvation. To such suffering they need not be subjected, if they would but leave the City and try their fortunes in the country. We feel confident that hundreds, aye, thousands, could find comfortable homes during Winter, and in the Spring be amply remunerated for their services. We know not of any section North where labor commands as high a price as is paid along the Delaware River and its tributaries. The supply of that class is wholly inadequate to the demand. Since the completion of the New-York and Erie Railroad, [illegible] series and factories of various kinds have been introduced, which calls forth their hundreds paying their hands from $[illegible] to $[illegible] dollars per month, and finding their board, during the season of bark peeling, which commences in the Spring and ends with August. Consequence of such wages the Farmers are unable to hire, very many have turned their attention to Dairying and Grazing. To raise grain "would take all to pay the hired laborer." Servant girls can get employment in almost every house, if they are willing to accept of moderate wages and good homes. Very many families could give constant employment to [illegible] where they would enjoy comfort and [illegible] which they are strangers while [illegible] Mechanics are much wanted, particularly Carpenters, Coopers, Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths.

FARMER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death from Exposure and Starvation.

On Saturday Coroner HILTON held an inquest over the body of DANIEL [illegible], at Bellevue Hospital. [illegible] came to his death, on the [illegible] inst., by exposure and starvation. [illegible]

The Mayor and the Mock Auctions.

Since Mayor WOOD vigorously entered upon the duties of his office, several of the mock auction swindlers have been brought up and [illegible] to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. On Saturday, a young man from Stamford, Conn., named [illegible] DELEVAN, was enticed into one of these shops in Chatham-street, where he was [illegible] the amount of $31, for an old [illegible] worth twenty shillings. The [illegible] the concern was speedily brought before the Mayor, [illegible] and, by his refunding DELEVAN his money, he was released.

City Mortality.

The report of the interments [illegible] City Inspector, shows the [illegible] deaths in this City for the week ending [illegible] to be 413. Of this number [illegible] children of five years and under. [illegible] of the lungs there were [illegible] inflammation of the lungs [illegible] rhoea 12. The report [illegible] new and comprehensive form [illegible] more specific statement of the weekly mortality [illegible]

Present to an Editor.

A walking-cane of beautiful design, with a head of solid gold, and a suitable inscription, was, on Saturday evening, presented to FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON, Esq., City Editor of the *Tribune*, by the Reporters employed on that paper. A bountiful table was spread, and a number of speeches made. Mr. OTTARSON [illegible] prepared for the occasion. The affair was a very pleasing one.

Mr. OTTARSON has filled the office of City Editor of the *Tribune* for a number of years, and has performed the duties of that arduous position [illegible] as to win the esteem and respect of all who have ever had any connection with that department, of which he is the head.

Short-hand Reports in Jury Trials.

On Saturday, in the United States Circuit Court, Hon. Judge BETTS, while charging the Jury in an important patent suit, relative to cutting off steam in the steam engine, reported fully for both sides by ROBERTS & WARBURTON, short-hand writers, remarked as follows:

"And, gentlemen, there is another advantage [illegible] to be overlooked. You have [illegible] words as they fell from the witness's mouth."

A New Benefit for the Poor.

The numerous visitors attracted daily to Dr. TOWNSEND's splendid mansion, (now being completed,) on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, are admitted on the payment of [illegible] cents each, for the relief of the poor, through the Five Points House of Industry. An officer of that institution has charge of the door.

Fires in 1854.

Sergeant OWENS, Night Telegraph Operator at the office of the Chief of Police, reports that between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M., from the 1st of January, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1855, there have been [illegible] fires, as follows: First District, 17; Second, 30; Third, 43; [illegible] Seventh, 79; Eighth, [illegible] Total, [illegible].

During the same time, there were [illegible] alarms.

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* Vat. Law Nations, b. ii., ch. [illegible], sec. [illegible]. † B. 2, ch. viii, sec. 100.

[illegible]

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Florence, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1854.

Leghorn—an uncouth corruption of Livorno, its original Italian name—is not only the chief sea-port of Tuscany, but it is one of the most important in the Mediterranean. It lies in a low plain, which spreads eastward for several miles, and behind which the Appennines rise in successive ridges, distinctly visible as you approach the town, and girding the whole eastern and southern horizon.

The city from the sea presents only a fringe of masts and rigging in the foreground, with a few church domes and towers squatted behind them. We came to an anchorage amid a wilderness of sea and harbor craft, about 9 o'clock in the morning. Leghorn is called a free port, but let those who have indulged in the delicious dream that free trade abolishes passports, custom-houses, port regulations, and all the vexatious obstructions placed in the path of the traveler, indulge it no longer. We were detained three hours at our anchorage for the Captain to make his declaration, the Health Officer his examination, and the police their scrutiny of the passports. While waiting, we surveyed the shipping around, which presented the flags of all European nations, and of several American ones. There were a number of Greek sloops and schooners, the rustiest little craft to be seen, with a [illegible] little crew and a rusty little captain, not to be distinguished by his dress from the commonest seaman. They looked like crabs or lobsters, more accustomed to the water than to the land; their rude vessels seemed endowed with life and intelligence, or at least a strange sort of docility, so easily and [illegible] did they glide about, apparently following their course by intuition.

About noon we were taken into boats, pell mell with our baggage, and sculled up to the Custom-House, where we were received by files of Austrian soldiers. In no place upon the Continent have I ever seen luggage scrutinized with such severity as in this precious free port. The objects of the search were tobacco and playing-cards, monopolies of the Government. They first ask the traveler if he has any of these contraband articles to declare, and upon his declaring "No," they [illegible] proceed to a more satisfactory [illegible]. This examination only [illegible] for Leghorn; as you leave the city for the interior, your trunks are again opened for the ordinary examination of the Tuscan Custom-House. If you are willing to pay a couple of dollars, you can send for an officer to your hotel, and have the examination effected there. Seals are put on, and your baggage is thus finally "good for Florence."

Once admitted to the hospitalities of Leghorn, we established ourselves at the Hotel Vittoria. We were no sooner seated at the fire, than a large album, with superb pens and richly chased inkstand, was brought in and [illegible] laid upon the table. It was then opened by the servant, and our attention directed to it. We inscribed our names, but as we had not no experience of the management of the hotel, we did not add, as seemed to have been the practice of our predecessors, that we had found it to embrace every species of [illegible], cleanliness, a good table, attentive servants, a kind landlord, reasonable charges, and general quiet, comfort and content. We might, no doubt, have ventured this [illegible] compliment, for we saw that My Lord This, and My Lady That, and Sir Something Such, with lots of American notables [illegible] Joneses and Smiths, had set [illegible] example. After two days, however, on taking leave of our host, we had no hesitation in expressing, in reasonable and moderate terms, our sincere satisfaction. This we did verbally, for this puffing yourself, in [illegible] a hotel, requires the complacency of an experienced traveler.

Leghorn is almost entirely indebted to its commerce for its familiarity in the ear of the world. It contains some 80,000 inhabitants, among whom are 7,000 Jews. These, and a few Greek merchants, are the richest men in the place. It is, comparatively, a modern city, the attempts to carry its history back to Roman times having failed with all except the [illegible] of credulous persons—born Puseyites—who believe an incredible [illegible] or a miracle more readily than a substantial well-proved fact.

It appears that Leghorn was a place of some commercial importance in the fourteenth century, but the founder of the present city was Ferdinand I., who erected most of the existing public buildings about the year 1550. At that time the population was only 749. Ferdinand invited the inhabitants of every nation to inhabit Leghorn; and in consequence there came [illegible], discontented with the government of their country by the Genoese; Moors and Jews, flying from the persecutions of the [illegible] of Spain; traders from Marseilles, and peasants from Provence, seeking to escape the horrors of war which then desolated France. The same policy was pursued by other Sovereigns, and Cosmo II., about 1610, received 3,000 of the Moors expelled by Philip III. of Spain. He set them to work to subdue the *Maremma*, or unwholesome marsh lands, which spread to a great extent to the northward east of the city.

Thus Leghorn was one of the most permanent of the [illegible] establishments of the Medicean dynasty. It has a local Government, called the *Chamber of Commerce*, representing the commercial community. It consists of [illegible], chosen from those of the first class. The business of the place is steady, and moderately thriving. Not only has the population an extremely varied and speckled character as the open [illegible] of all nations, in which individual costume and physiognomy have not yet melted into any national [illegible]—but the shops and stalls present, to an unusual extent, samples of the products and [illegible] of the rest of the world—the diversified fabrics of Great Britain, the elegant and [illegible] manufactures of France, the carpets of Turkey, the burnouses of Algeria, codfish from Nova Scotia, and soda crackers from New-York. All these articles may be purchased at prices not much above those of the places from which they come—in this point of view, Leghorn being, in reality, a porto franco, and levying no duties, though it vigilantly protects its monopolies.

Leghorn possesses few objects of art worthy of notice. The guide-books are reduced to the necessity of noting, as one of the memorabilia, the *Torre del Marzocco*, which is only remarkable for having a lion for a weathercock. The church of the Duomo has the honor of [illegible] a façade designed by Inigo Jones. It is very curious, and very suggestive that in the absence of the vaunted glories of ancient church architecture, all religions are here permitted to have their places of worship. This is of more value, a thousand times over, to religion itself, than St. Peter's at Rome. The monument of true religious liberty is one that rises [illegible] pierces the clouds; [illegible] within [illegible] consecrated [illegible] God. The loftiest church which claims to hold salvation [illegible] its pale, and does not acknowledge worship beyond it, confines religion of the heart to its own precincts. The piety of St. Peter's may rise 500 feet—for such is the elevation of its dome—the religion of universal toleration reaches as high as that temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

The English Chapel here is regularly served. Among numerous beautiful monuments in its cemetery, are those of Smollett, Francis Horner and others. This was, until lately, the only tolerated English burying ground in Italy. The Greeks have two churches—one orthodox, acknowledging the Grand Patriarch as its head—the other being merged in the Church of Rome. The former shows some very handsome vestments and other church paraphernalia, presented by the Czar of Russia, still including the Crimea.

As to Leghorn itself, it occupies a level space and is substantially built. It is admirably paved with flat polygonic slabs of schistose granite. Some elevations in the vicinity present numerous elegant villas belonging to the rich Livornese, or serving as the sea coast seats of the Florentines.

We had few adventures here, except that a family traveling with us, after arriving at the hotel, missed one of its trunks—one in ten. A proper fuss was of course made about it. The agents of the steamer and the Delegate of the Port manifested great concern in the matter. The Corporal of the Gondoliers, who was responsible for any losses traceable to them, talked impressively and convincingly, indeed, about his and their honor. The police furnished a list of all the passengers by the *Bosphorus*, their age, profession and destination, to guide the losers in their researches. Among them figured our five bishops, the Cardinal of Besancon and the Franciscan friars. As the interested parties did not suspect anybody in particular, they let the matter slide. A week after—you will notice by the date that ten days have elapsed since my last,—the trunk bolted in upon them at Florence, having been carried off by the steamer to Civita Vecchia, and sent back thence by a coasting vessel. It was received with a shout of welcome, and was opened in an imperceptible jiffy. Ladies' ruffs and tarlatane skirts, Vienna-Este shoes and Jouvin with other gloves, multifarious common-place articles, rendered interesting by separation and the idea that they had gone to the bottom, underwent all the endearing ceremonies of the most lively affection.

Another incident, which I ought not to write, may serve as a warning to those who imagine that language may be successfully replaced by pantomime. An English youth, who could neither speak nor understand one word of Italian, undertook to buy an apple at Leghorn,—apples, by the way, of a tough, fibre and bitterish taste being abundant,—and he came near being mobbed therefor. He met a girl, in a lonesome street, with a basket containing three qualities of apples, in three divisions. He approached, took up an apple, and intimated his desire to give in exchange two bright Louis Napoleon sous, which he offered to her view. She said something which he took for acquiescence, and he, depositing the sous upon her basket, and sticking his teeth into his juicy purchase, walked along. Pretty soon he heard a clatter at his heels, and on looking round he saw the girl and about twenty other persons—beggars, apple-women, chestnut-men, turnip-boys, and other odd-looking people—all in a state of spontaneous combustion. Our youth paused, and the crowd gathered about him murmuring like the foam in the wake of a whale. Not a word could he utter or comprehend. He began to be decidedly alarmed, especially as he saw more coats and petticoats fluttering in the distance and gathering to the scene of uproar. A happy thought struck him: French copper was evidently uncurrent, but whatever might be the discount on French silver, enough would remain upon any such coin to indemnify the despoiled apple girl. He thrust his hand into his pocket, pulled out a two franc piece and put it into her palm. "Bene, bene," said she. "Bene, bene," said the crowd. "Beany, beany," said the youth, and walked tall-ly away. He returned straight to the hotel, but so cowed was he that he did not dare to tell the story till a week afterwards, at Florence.

After two days' stay at Leghorn, we took our passage on the Leopold Railroad for this city, a distance of some 60 miles. The road itself and the stations do not display that lavish expense and elaborate finish which characterize the French lines. The rails are laid in the most primitive manner upon exposed wooden sleepers, and fences of separation are not considered absolutely indispensable. The line bears a close resemblance in aspect to the Boston and Providence road. The stations are of stone, but are neither extensive nor elegant.

For several miles our path lay through the Maremma, portions of which are redeemed and laid down to meadows. The ample stacks of hay seen here indicate its fertility. Large tracts are left to wild pastures, and portions are overgrown with scrubbie oak and thick jungles. These are the retreats of numerous wild boars, which furnish a succulent corner of the Florence market. It is curious to see one of the finest native quadrupeds of Europe still rioting about so populous a country as Tuscany.

As we approached Pisa, the land assumed the character so often described—its surface divided into small parcels, square or oblong, by straight lines of trees set on each side of ditches or trenches, which, in wet seasons, operate as drains. These trees are usually mulberries, their twigs being constantly cut off to feed the immense number of silk worms reared by the inhabitants. They all consist of trunks eight to twelve feet high, which have been often trimmed down, and bear a close resemblance to our swamp willows subjected to the same operation. These trees are loaded with grape vines, which cluster to their tops. The intermediate grounds are most skillfully cultivated, producing principally wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes. Occasionally, on the slopes of the hills, the pale olive orchards, somewhat resembling New-Jersey peach grounds, are reared in mathematical parallels.

The great features of Tuscan industry are thus presented to the eye of the traveler upon the very surface of the landscape—silk, wine, oil and corn—four of the richest products of a cultivated soil. Byron has put his opinion upon record, that the "citron and olive are fairest of fruits." Nothing can be more erroneous, it seems to me, as far as the olive is concerned, if we speak of landscape beauty. The leaf of the olive tree is of a pallid hue, and its effect upon the scene, where it prevails extensively, is to render it chill and dreary. The under side of the leaf is silvered [illegible] our native aspen, and when the wind blows briskly these give a gray, cold tinge to the whole tree.

As to vineyards, those who have never seen them have associations of the rich, luxuriant and picturesque with the word. This is an error, again. In France, the vineyards consist of vines four feet high and four feet apart, each stem tied to a stake. The general aspect is even less picturesque than that of our New-England pole-beans, or Indian corn fields with the stalks cut. A field of our maize, by the way, in full growth, its tasseled tips fluttering in the breeze, is the most graceful crop in the world—a rich, laughing, riotous sign of Summer, succotash, hasty pudding and the stars and stripes. What are these scraggly Tuscan vineyards, the vines mounted on stumps of mulberries, in comparison?

We traveled at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and soon reached Pisa. We caught a glimpse of a church-tower, and saw the shaggy brow of a cliff rising behind the town; but the leaning tower, of which we had hoped to get a glance as we passed, was nowhere to be found. As Pisa lives upon its tower, the station would naturally be located at a point where that edifice could not be seen, rendering a carriage, a guide-book and a cicerone indispensably necessary—each traveler thus being compelled to leave a small sum behind him. However, as we meant to go back to Pisa, and give it a day to itself, we were less disappointed, though none the less surprised, at this unexplained reserve on the part of the famous tower.

We caught frequent glimpses now of the "Yellow Arno," and yellow enough it is—yellow being an elegant term for the more descriptive word, turbid. It is a mere mountain torrent, with a bed 600 feet wide; during three quarters of the year, the actual stream is reduced, in many places, to a width of 50 feet. Its basin consists, to a great extent, of mountain declivities, which in a few hours, empty the body of the rains into its channel. It then rages along its banks for some days, then sinking again into a narrow, fitful stream, crossing and recrossing its wide channel of barren gravel, in which, at low seasons may be seen men sifting sand, and loading doney carts with pebbles. The soil is generally a ferruginous loam, which gives to the river its yellow or turbid character. It requires a strong Italian bent to regard it as any thing but a very vulgar water course,—in itself considered.

A little beyond Pisa, we came to the towered settlement of "San Miniato of the Germans." This is one of the half dozen towns in Tuscany possessing a golden book, in which plebeians can inscribe their names and thus become ennobled. The fee is three hundred dollars and upward, and numerous counts, marquises and barons have been manufactured in this way. Our party, all of them patricians by right of their American birth, thought the privilege attaching to San Miniato a very funny one. A good many of the English Lords and Sirs floating about on the continent have thus acquired their distinction. I would advise such of our American mammas as are ambitious of titles for their daughters, to marry them to plain homespun Smiths, and buy their coat of arms at San Miniato, rather than throw them at the feet of dissolute and worthless sprigs of European nobility, whose price for wedding a Yankee is from two hundred thousand dollars to half a million. My plan is vastly more economical, much safer, and as a transaction, equally honorable to all concerned.

Dick Tinto.

The Slavery Question Judged by a European Republican.

An Account of the Slavery Question in the United States: (Die Sklavenfrage in der Vereinigten Staaten von Friedrich Kapp,) has lately been published in Göttingen. The author, who has spent five years in the Northern and Southern United States, has apparently acquitted himself of the task of comprehending the elements of our complicated politics much more successfully than most foreigners who have had the benefit of a much longer residence among us. The work under notice is devoted especially to a history and analysis of the various difficulties growing out of the existence of African Slavery in a part of the Union, and a critical study of the influence of the institution on the character of our statesmanship and the development of our national character. An unusual interest attaches to this production, from the fact that Mr. Fr. Kapp is the first writer on the United States who views us from the stand-point of European Republicanism, and that his views will be received with peculiar confidence by that class in Germany and France who are supposed to regard our Government with the most favor.

Looking retrospectively upon our politics, the author divides our history into two periods. In the first of these, commencing with our Declaration of Independence, he considers that it was the bent and purpose of our statesmen to realize a political state which should be favorable to the happiness of the people, through its tendency to encourage simplicity of customs, self-respect, and virtue. The patriarchal likings and idyllic agriculture of this early era gradually gave way to an excessive regard to the arts of Production, which has impressed upon the country the stamp of a Business Republic, and made, in the second period, the grand end of statesmanship the increase of the material wealth of the nation.

Agriculture, in its peaceable isolation, has had to give way to the more compact interests of planting and manufacturing, and these have fought with each other for the supreme dominion. Their interested confederates and advocates in legislation and the Government, are almost exclusively occupied, says the author, in expounding the already established Constitution and laws, and forget, in poring over the letter, the spirit and the exigences of the age. Politics become thus a branch of industry and a lucrative business, which, especially at the North, the *attorney*, as the best adapted person, takes care of.

Character-portraits are given of our more eminent statesmen and politicians of the past and present, in which this idea of the substitution of attorneys for philosophers is more clearly defined. As samples of the general tenor of the work, we translate the substance of the sketches of Jefferson, whom the author considers the most philosophical and clear-headed of American statesmen, and of Calhoun, who forms the transition to the *advocate period* of our statesmanship, of which Webster, the "expounder" *par excellence*, is the highest embodiment.

JEFFERSON, THE PHILOSOPHER.

"The Declaration of Independence of Jefferson, and the declaration of the rights of mankind in France, are the offsprings of one and the same genius. They are politico-philosophical dithyrambics, which rank among the most glorious and the most sublime monuments of History. His exterior, [illegible] especially his head and expression of countenance, recall to our memories the physiognomies [illegible] by philosophy. There is neither the good-natured disposition of Washington, nor the [illegible] and severe [illegible] of Calhoun, nor does he resemble any other prominent American. A faint sarcastic smile rests on his lips, the eye is clear and bright, the forehead free and arched, announcing quiet resolution and great energy. When I bury my looks for any length of time in Jefferson's portrait, involuntarily I am made to think of Fleury, and the delightful lake of Geneva, of Paris and its spirited, world-ruling fashionable circles, of Gironde and the Convention, and of all the brilliant ideas in the European history of the last century. Jefferson proved practically, as one of the first of all politicians, that a man may—not in spite of, but only by aid of philosophy—attain the right point of view for acting and operating. At a time when every Democratic rising was suppressed by Governmental measures, he introduced a modern view into political life, and made the sovereign individual the starting and issuing point of all policy. This is his great and immortal deed. Jefferson never denied through all his long political career, the cosmopolitical and humane doctrine of the Encyclopedians, to which he was indebted for the cultivation of his mind, and only by his close adherence to which he obtained his predominating influence in the formation of parties and the history of his country."

CALHOUN, THE ATTORNEY.

"*John Caldwell Calhoun* is the man who first turns from the ideal and philosophical manner of treating politics to a *one-sided, realistic, political routine*, which knows nothing beyond the wants and exigences of the present, and regards their fulfillment as the greatest end of policy. Yet Calhoun, in spite of himself, is an idealist—a real fanatic, with the whole nervousness of an American. In his old age, his face looks like a battle-field, where bold designs and clear ideas are fighting with the most intricate imaginations of fancy. His features seem as if they had been furrowed by passion, and have never any of that captivating grace which characterizes Clay, and which rendered him a favorite with the people. Calhoun gave his support to the philosophical principles of Jefferson as long as the advantage of the South was to be obtained by doing so, but spurned them with the greatest insolence as soon as they no longer suited his purposes. 'The doctrine of the equality of men is nonsense,' exclaims Calhoun, with a laugh; 'but,' he continues, 'the Democratic principle, as eliminated in the Constitution, interdicts to the Federal Government any interference with the rights of the individual States, and permits to them the resort of nullification or secession.' Thus, while repudiating the stipulating premises, he was prepared to make use of their inferential consequences; and so, though the avowed enemy of all concessions, he was really the father of political compromises, for whoever forgets the solemn motives which have governed the formation of a compact, and disregards its undefined but implied reservations, will always be ready to secure from it what he can for his own advantage. Calhoun, like a greedy creditor, advances outrageous claims against the North, only that he may obtain larger payments on account. Day and night he exclaims, we must have our whole dues. Nay, puts in Clay, the necessary complement of Calhoun, not so hard as that; pay us part of our claim and we will let you off. The North grants the proportionately more modest claim, and Calhoun, yielding nothing of his alleged right, accepts the payment in secret triumph.

"Calhoun, after Washington, might have been the first and most adored of American statesmen, if his life had not been devoted to a great error. He spoke comparatively seldom, and then usually but briefly—was not possessed of much gracefulness, but of a ravishing power, by his logical greatness and his imposing personality. The despiser of all abstraction, he himself fell into its very snares and indulged in the most subtle hair-splitting when the Southern or Slaveholding interests were to be defended. Jefferson claimed the liberty of the individual, and that political embodiment which was established *from it, for all*; Calhoun only for the superior or master people. Jefferson was not preoccupied by any party interest when he issued his political convictions to the public. Calhoun first belonged to a party and then endeavored to vindicate and practically consolidate its interests. While Jefferson feared not to leave the decisions on public affairs to the majority of the interested people, Calhoun was contriving bulwarks to protect the minority against the majority."

After an analysis of the theory of government promulgated in Calhoun's posthumous work, and a significant reference to the ancient States-right, and the Polish *Commonwealth of Noblemen*, the author observes that it has no relation to any Democratic theories of Government, and that the only way in which it practically differs from the ancient despotic theories, seems to be in its application to circumstances, which have arisen from a previous acceptance of Democratic principles.

"This glorified *non plus ultra* of personal liberty, of Calhoun, which wants for itself and its cast, *all*, for the rest, nothing, is quite identical with the principle which supports the throne of every autocrat, and which finds its proper expression in Europe in the absolute monarchy.

"The character of Calhoun obliges even his adversaries to do him justice. He did not know any fear, nor did he solicit any favor; he rejected the Presidency and despised popularity because he fought for a theory. He did not catch at effect, and did not show any borrowed pathos, because he had moral dignity. One act of his life illustrates best his whole being, and shows what was the foundation of his power. When Calhoun, menaced by Jackson with the gallows after his declaration of nullification, reentered for the first time the Senate, and all expected to see him accused at once of high treason, he took his oath upon the Constitution with impressive dignity, defended boldly and in a firm and eloquent voice his nullification decrees, and by his unexpected coast averted every personal danger."

The author, in conclusion, intimates that in the passage of the Nebraska bill the supremacy of the South over the North was probably permanently established, and that what is likely to occur hereafter will only consolidate the power of the planting interest; that the theories of Mr. Calhoun will subvert entirely the principles of Jefferson, and that such alterations of the Constitution as will be necessary to change the old Democratic Republic into an Oligarchical Slaveholding Aristocracy will soon be openly advocated and finally effected. The only eventuality which is likely to prevent this will arise, he thinks, from a reversion of the people of the North, when the yoke of Southern supremacy begins to weigh heavily upon them, to the original sentiment of devotion to the principles on which the Republic was founded, and a threat to divide the Union. A division of the Union, he considers, would be far more deplorable in its effects upon the South than the North, and that it could never be seriously contemplated by any large body of sensible slaveholders, and would be prevented by them if threatened by the North, at any sacrifice of mere policy.

The work is for sale at the German bookstores in this City, and may be safely recommended to German readers as affording the clearest and most comprehensive introduction to American politics which has yet been written by a foreigner, as well as giving an honest elucidation of the Slavery Question.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES. [illegible] By W. S. Tyler, Professor of Greek in Amherst College. New-York: Published by M. W. Dodd.

In 1853 the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West offered a premium of $150 to the author who should prepare the best essay on "Prayer for Colleges." The Committee of Award consisted of Drs. Emerson, of Andover, and Dimmick, of Newburyport, and Rev. E. N. Kirk. Thirty-two manuscripts were sent in, of which the one selected as the best proved to have been written by Professor W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College. This Essay makes a volume of 214 pages, and is most admirably adapted to effect the object had in view. The first three chapters are devoted to the subject of prayer in general; the remainder discuss the duty of prayer for Colleges. The excellent author has aimed to furnish "a kind of manual or epitome of the services which the College has rendered not only to the cause of learning and religion, but also to human progress and human happiness." Here is an episode on the uses of a classical education which is not, just now, untimely:

"The civil and political history of New-England and the Middle States for half a century before and after the Revolution, may almost be read in the large capitals which distinguish the governors and judges, the senators and representatives in Congress, on the catalogues of Harvard, Yale, Nassau Hall and Columbia Colleges. Let those who doubt the practical utility of colleges, or the political capacity of college educated men, examine these catalogues. We should like to put those demagogues, who would fain create a prejudice against colleges in the public mind, to the study of those triennials (if indeed they are capable of mastering the easy Latin in which they are composed). Few books would teach them sounder doctrines; few furnish them brighter examples. Yale College has educated four of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, three members of the Convention for framing the Constitution of the United States, one Vice-President, four Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, seven members of the Cabinet, thirty-nine United States Senators, one hundred and thirty-nine representatives in Congress, four Foreign Ministers, twenty-two Governors, eighteen Lieutenant-Governors, and eighty Judges of the Supreme Court, in different States; thirteen Presidents of Medical Societies, thirty-six Presidents of Colleges and one hundred and five Professors. The College of New-Jersey has furnished one President, two Vice-Presidents, four judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, fifteen judges of Supreme Courts in the several States, twenty governors of States, six members of the Cabinet at Washington, and one hundred and twenty members of Congress. Harvard College has graduated two Presidents of the United States, one Vice-President, and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Secretaries, &c., &c., too numerous to mention. Of the thirty-five thousand graduates* that have been sent out from American Colleges, nearly two hundred have been governors, more than five hundred representatives in Congress, one hundred and thirty senators of the United States, and nearly four hundred judges of Supreme Courts.

"Self-taught men have filled at times the highest places in our National and State Governments; and this fact marks at once the strict equality and the elevating tendency of our political system. But the men who have given *shape* and *character* to our institutions have been, to a very great extent, men of liberal education. Classical studies are peculiarly fitted to form republican statesmen. They exert at once a stimulating and a moderating, an emancipating and a conservative influence. Hence the remarkable, and, at first view, apparently inexplicable fact, that on the European continent the members of the universities are generally revolutionary and republican in their tendencies, while in England and America, where a large measure of freedom already exists, they are usually conservative,—very seldom radical in their politics. Classical literature, and indeed the living and breathing literature of the world,—the literature which men will not let die,—is all saturated with the spirit of liberty."

*This calculation was made in 1846. The number has of course greatly increased since, but the proportion remains about the same.

REPORTS OF CASES IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Vol. XVI. By Benj. C. Howard. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1855. For sale by John S. Voorhies.

This is a new volume of the standard reports of our National Supreme Court. It includes the cases argued and determined at December Term, 1853.

Next to the reports of the Courts of his own State, those of the United States Supreme Court, are in many respects the most important and valuable to the practising lawyer. If the decisions of that Court do not, perhaps, embrace so wide a range of questions, yet their authority in our State Courts is of course higher than those of any other tribunals. The value of these reports is increased by the thorough manner in which they are prepared. The statements of facts preceding the opinion of the Court in each case are made up with care, and although sometimes a little heavy in their very fullness, they contrast favorably with the careless jumble of facts and pleadings, or curt reference to the opinion of the Court, which too often in our American reports forms the reporter's sole contribution to the case. In the volume before us, the facts are carefully collated from the papers. It is all pen and ink work. There is no scissoring.

TREATISE ON THE LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS, &c. By J. K. Angell. Third edition, revised and enlarged, by J. W. May. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. For sale by John S. Voorhies.

The merits of this treatise, in its original form, are well known. Upon its first appearance it took rank among our standard treatises, and has never been superseded—as too many very carefully written law books are—by other works embodying later views and doctrines.

The improvements in the third edition consist in Mr. May's annotations and references to the latest authorities. The original text of Angell stands, we believe, unaltered; but in notes appended to it Mr. May has performed the useful service of referring, under the proper heads, the new cases decided since the original publication; often quoting them at length. The work is thus enriched by the addition of upwards of seven hundred cases, the annotations enlarging the work about one-third, the number of pages being now about eight hundred.

In the appendix, which contains the statutes of limitations of the various States, we note the addition of the Statutes of California, Florida, Iowa and Texas, not embraced in the previous editions.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED; OR, SIN NOT OF GOD. By Miles P. Squier, D.D. New-York: M. W. Dodd. Pages 268.

Rather an assuming title—still the book affords a very well digested argument—an epitome of analytic thought on the main question at issue, and its analogies. Dr. Squier is Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Beloit College.

THE WIFE'S VICTORY, And Nine other Nouvellettes. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

This is a new work by a well-known authoress. The several stories possess much interest, and are gracefully written. We do not fancy so much the "notices from the press" upon the title-page, as the view of Brotherton Hall.

The *North American Review* for January is a good number. The articles of best service to this generation are on Gervinus' History of the Nineteenth Century, the Kansas Emigration, and a *résumé* of the English and American Universities.

Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine*, for this month, has several valuable articles, and its usual amount of permanent statistical matter. A portrait of Marshall P. Wilder accompanies it.

Dr. Bennet Dowler, says the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, has recently discovered in the vicinity of New-Orleans a small [illegible] fish, which proves to be viviparous, [illegible] who found them in California.

The Earl of Cardigan.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your biographical sketch of Lord Cardigan, as well as in Mr. J. G. Ralston's reply to it, (which, by the way, [illegible]) there is no mention of a circumstance which more than any other tended to bring his Lordship into deserved disrepute and marked unpopularity in England. It is so characteristic that it ought not to be omitted, when his merits or demerits are discussed. It happened, also, to be very notorious—and, indeed, necessarily [illegible] came within Parliamentary notice and under marked Parliamentary censure.

When his regiment was quartered at Windsor, doing duty by acting as a guard of honor to Royalty, (with whom the noble Colonel constantly dined,) it was the custom to have the Divine Service read by the Chaplain, every Sunday forenoon, in the riding-house attached to the Cavalry barracks. On the conclusion of the service, [illegible] the non-commissioned officers and privates usually went to their dinner. One Sunday, at the close of the service, just as the military congregation was about to separate, and, indeed, after the clergyman had pronounced the blessing, Lord Cardigan arose from his seat, and exclaimed, in a loud voice, "Men! You must remain to witness punishment." Accordingly, in that very building which had just been used as a temple of the God of Mercy, where the mild doctrines of the Christian faith had just been proclaimed and preached, the hateful triangle was erected—a miserable culprit was brought in, naked from the waist upward; the drummers, with the tormenting cat-'o-nine-tails in their strong hands were duly marshaled; the surgeon was placed in readiness to mark how much torture suffering humanity could bear without sinking into a death trance beneath it; the victim was tied up, and the full punishment of 150 lashes was inflicted, cutting the flesh and muscle from the wretched sufferer's back. This done, the miserable wretch, brutally mangled, was remitted to the Hospital, to have his wounds washed in brine—to emerge thence, after a painful cure which occupied some weeks, a disgraced, degraded, reckless, broken man.

Inhumanity such as this, surpassing the ordinary brutality with which the [illegible] of the British army were then treated, (this was before Private White's being flogged to death at Hounslow led to a mitigation of military flogging,) was made public and subjected to Parliamentary scrutiny. The facts, as stated here, were not denied by Lord Cardigan or his champions. The fact was admitted—but it was alleged, in justification, that the regiment were about marching from Windsor to London early on the following day; that the victim had been duly doomed by sentence of a Court Martial; that the discipline of the service required the infliction of the torture; and that it really was out of the most sensitive humanity and the most delicate tenderness of disposition, that Lord Cardigan had the man flogged on the Sabbath, in the building where lately had sounded the voice of supplication and the words of mercy. His Lordship imagined, it seems, that if the soldier had his flogging at Windsor, instead of waiting until it could be faithfully administered in London, it would be an actual ease to the poor man,—relieving him from suspense, and, in fact, making his mind easy by reflecting that the thing was done and ended.

It appears not to have occurred to the noble martinet that a yet more satisfactory solution of the difficulty would have been—the pardoning of the victim.

If this statement, to the truth of which I pledge myself, (and the particulars of which may found in "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates,") would incline the public to think a little less highly of Lord Cardigan than Mr. Ralston does, the fault is his Lordship's own, and not that of

Sir, Your obedient servant, A. B.

The Wool and Davis Correspondence—Some of the Earlier Letters.

San Francisco,
Headquarters Pacific Department, April 14, 1854.

Sir: By the last steamer of the 1st instant I transmitted a report to the headquarters of the army of importance, relating to the conduct of the Mexican consul, charged with enlisting men for the Mexican army. [illegible] which you will have discovered by the report above alluded to. He was, at my request, arrested, and is to have his trial next week. His arrest and conviction, together with that of Watkins and Emory—the latter plead guilty, both fined $1,500 each. I am in hopes will in a great measure, put a stop to filibustering in California. I have, however, received information that Count Raousset de Boulbon [illegible] expedition to Sonora, which I have no doubt will be attempted if the Mexican consul should escape trial and conviction. I am in great hopes of catching this Count. He is, however, cautious, and accomplishes his ends through the medium of others.

Allow me to call your attention to a report which has reached me that [illegible] Major Townsend, [illegible] to Washington. This I regret, deeply regret to learn, because if the Major should be taken from me it would [illegible] the service. His place cannot be supplied by any officer in the adjutant general's department, [illegible] to the affairs of the department, and which is no less important to me than to the public service. The department is so extensive, embracing many interests of the highest importance, and of daily investigation. Without the knowledge of Major Townsend I should no less be groping in the dark than I should find it difficult to arrive at correct conclusions. In a word, if the public interest instead of private is to be consulted, no such [illegible] which I know Major Townsend anticipates, will be issued. It appears to me I ought to be consulted on a subject so intimately connected with the interest of the Pacific department. No officer of the adjutant general's department could possibly make himself acquainted with the affairs of this Department to the extent possessed by Major Townsend, short of one year's constant application.

Since my arrival in San Francisco most of my time has been occupied in [illegible] schemes of filibusters, and they are numerous. [illegible] I have not been able to devote that attention to my professional duties which the public interest [illegible]. Consequently, I have been compelled to rely principally on the information derived from Major Townsend and other staff officers. Again, I could hope that few of the officers of departments in this department would be [illegible] relieved from their positions without first consulting myself. The information they possess, and which could not be acquired short of one or two years' service, is too valuable and indispensable to the good of the public interests. My anxiety on the subject I hope will be excused.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, May 17, 1854.

General: Your letter of the 14th ultimo has been duly submitted to the Secretary of War. In answer, I am instructed to say, that, although it was not contemplated by the Department to withdraw Major Townsend from your command at this time and assign him to another station, yet, should such change be hereafter determined upon, the Department will expect that the instructions which may issue on the subject will be duly respected and obeyed, and that you will not, in that case, carry out the intimation in your letter "to retain him no matter who may be sent to relieve him." I am further instructed to remind you of a conversation had with the Secretary of War, when, on asking for the services of an officer, other than Major Townsend, you were told that as the commander of the Department was to be changed, it was the more necessary Major Townsend should remain there, he being fully acquainted with all the transactions relating to the affairs of the Department. As you had not, therefore, originally applied for that officer, but his being left there was a suggestion of the Department, the Secretary could not now expect so urgent a remonstrance from you against his relief, after you have had time and opportunity to make yourself acquainted with all the circumstances of your command.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Brevet Major-General J. E. Wool, Commanding Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, May 17, 1854.

General: The Secretary of War directs that instructions may be given for the transfer of the headquarters of the Department of the Pacific from San Francisco to Benicia, and that the public quarters and the barracks at that place be used for the accommodation of the officers and offices connected with the Department headquarters. A guard not exceeding a single company is deemed sufficient for the protection of the stores at Benicia. Such staff officers as it may be necessary should remain behind must be quartered in the Presidio, near San Francisco, or if permitted to live in the city, they must do so at their own expense, as commutation for quarters and fuel will not be allowed them. [illegible]

I have the honor to be, [illegible]

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Major General [illegible] Commanding [illegible] Army, City of New-York.

THE ARCTIC CALAMITY.

Meeting of the Members of the Bar—Tributes to the Memories of the Late Edward Sandford, Abner Benedict, and Henry A. Brady.

In response to a call made in accordance with the action of a previous meeting, the members of the Bar of New-York and Brooklyn assembled at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the chamber of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City Hall, to give public expression to the feelings of the members of the Bar in the loss they have sustained in the deaths of EDWARD SANDFORD, ABNER BENEDICT, and HENRY A. BRADY, who were carried down with the ill-fated *Arctic*.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. B. F. BUTLER, who nominated his Honor Chief Justice DALY as President.

Ex-Recorder TILLOU made the following nominations for Vice Presidents, which were carried unanimously:

Hon. SAMUEL R. BETTS, District Judge of the United States for the Southern District of New-York; Hon. HENRY P. EDWARDS, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court in the First District; Hon. WM. ROCKWELL, Justice of the Supreme Court, Second District; Hon. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Presiding Judge of New-York Common Pleas; and Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

A. W. BRADFORD nominated as Secretaries HENRY S. DODGE, JAMES L. GRAHAM and BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and adopted.

The report of the Committee being called for, Hon. B. F. BUTLER said:

REMARKS OF HON. B. F. BUTLER.

MR. PRESIDENT: With the first news of the wreck of the *Arctic*, the fact was made known to the members of the bar of this City and of Brooklyn that among her passengers were four of their number. As to one of them, Mr. SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, we soon learned by the reports of Captain LUCE and his companions, that though saved from immediate death, he had been added, on the first day after the disaster, to the long catalogue of those who had already perished. At our former meeting we gave to his memory the well deserved tribute of our respect, and to his afflicted family and friends the assurance of our sympathy in their sorrows. The fate of the other three was then uncertain. According to the recollection of some of the survivors, Mr. BENEDICT, with his wife, his companion in that fatal voyage, and with some fifteen or twenty others, had secured a place in one of the boats of the *Arctic*, then unaccounted for. This boat there was at that time good reason to believe might be picked up by some one of the numerous vessels constantly traveling that part of the Atlantic. Strong expectations were therefore very naturally cherished, that of the members of the bar whose fate was then uncertain, one at least might yet be restored in safety to his family and friends. In regard to Mr. SANDFORD and Mr. BRADY, our fears at the time of our first meeting greatly outweighed our hopes. Yet in the midst of those fears the hope was still fondly clung to, that the same almighty arm by which Capt. LUCE and others had been snatched from the very jaws of death, might, perhaps, have been stretched out to save them also from a watery grave. It was therefore obviously proper in respect to all, and especially in the case of Mr. BENEDICT, to wait for a time long enough to enable us to hear, not merely from Europe, but from other portions of the globe to which persons saved from the missing boat, or from pieces of the wreck, might possibly have been carried. To have assumed, without absolute necessity, that either of those, our brethren, still more, that all of them, had perished, would have been worse than presumptuous; it would have given, before the time, to many hearts already pierced and bleeding, but yet throbbing with hopes, however faint, a new and still more fatal pang. The Committee, therefore, waited until more than three months had elapsed from the time of the disaster before they felt themselves constrained to ask another meeting of the bar. They could then no longer delay the performance of the painful duty assigned to them by the former meeting. Hence the call issued during the present week; hence, also, the present assemblage. Mr. Chief Justice, the friends and brethren over whose fate there so long hung the clouds of a dark and anxious suspense, are no more. "They have gone whence they shall not return—even to the land of darkness, and of the shadow of death." Let us earnestly hope that before they sank into the depths of the sea, they were enabled to commit themselves to Him "who sitteth above the water floods," and that, when the waves and the billows went over them, He was there with his hand to aid and his right hand to hold and comfort them. It must strike the most heedless observer that in the many fatal accidents and other disasters which have rendered too painfully memorable the year which has just closed, and especially in this frightful catastrophe which took from our ranks by a single blow, no less than four of our number, full of health and vigor, and some of them in the very prime of their days, we have much material for serious reflection. The heavy toils of our profession, the distractions of business, the strife and rivalries, and perhaps more even than all, the highest successes of the Bar, are not friendly to such reflections. The event which has called us together to-day is well fitted to teach us that there is something more valuable than wealth, more precious than learning, more desirable than fame, more important even than life itself. These are trite reflections, and I will not pursue them. But we shall not make the proper use of this occasion if we fail to read, or if we read merely to forget, the lessons it conveys.

While these are among the thoughts pertinent to such an occasion as this, [illegible] there are others which we owe, as members of the profession, to the memory of the dead. The place which they filled in our ranks, and the qualities of mind and heart by which those places had been gained, [illegible] homage of our respect. It is to give utterance to this sentiment that the present meeting has been convened.

To aid, so far as they might, in the discharge of this duty, the Committee have prepared a single resolution of a general nature, with a brief preamble, which they have instructed me to submit to the meeting. With your permission, Sir, I will read it. Mr. B. then read the following:

The loss of the steamer *Arctic*, by which so many hearts and homes in our own community and elsewhere were stricken and desolated, has again brought together the members of the Bar of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. At our former meeting, we expressed our sentiments of respect and sympathy in reference to our professional brother, SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF, Esq., whose death was made too certain by the intelligence then received. The painful conviction is now forced upon us, that among those who perished in that awful catastrophe, or were left upon the ocean to meet a lingering, and, if possible, a more dreadful death, were also our respected brethren, EDWARD SANDFORD, ABNER BENEDICT, and HENRY A. BRADY, Esqrs. In view of the sad reality which has now convened us, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with humility and reverence to Him whose hand has fallen thus heavily upon our ranks, and heartily sympathize with all who have been called to share in this great calamity, we deem it our privilege as well as our duty, along with the tributes of honor to the memory of our brethren, publicly to express the feelings of sorrow and condolence occasioned by their death.

Mr. BUTLER continued—There are those present who will offer, and speak to, separate resolutions commemorating the character and worth of each of the deceased. For reasons which will readily occur to the meeting, the Committee have instructed me to suggest the propriety so far departing from the ordinary course as to permit of the three several resolutions to be offered and spoken to by their movers before taking the question upon any one of them. I will no longer occupy the attention of the meeting, lest I should encroach on the province assigned to others. That I do not speak in eulogy of the departed is not from insensibility or indifference, but because I am unwilling to anticipate the remarks in which others will express their feelings, and those, I doubt not, of all present. I move you, Sir, the resolution and preamble just read by me.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., seconded the preamble and resolution offered by the Committee, and they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. LORD then moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of EDWARD SANDFORD in the prime of life, the profession and the State have sustained a heavy loss; that we put on record our knowledge of his excellencies with grateful remembrance; that, as an able, learned and eloquent lawyer, he stood in the first rank of his profession; that, as an industrious, persevering and honest man, he had our high esteem; and his social and genial personal qualities greatly endeared him to us as a friend; and we deplore with sorrow his untimely removal from this field of his usefulness, when his hopes and our expectations were in the fullness of their accomplishment.

REMARKS OF DANIEL LORD, ESQ.

Mr. LORD said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The meetings of the Bar upon such occasions are to me always impressive. Connected with them is the fact that we are to speak of the dead—that that great night between our Maker and His subjects is the topic to which we address ourselves. On the present occasion every consideration which makes such assemblages impressive is redoubled upon our hearts. It would certainly be ill from our duty not to discharge the office which we owe to them who have been suddenly among us face to face, by a grateful commemoration of their character, somewhat of their history, and the particular recollection of their excellence and their worth.

In regard to Mr. EDWARD SANDFORD, his friendship to a very considerable extent I had the honor of enjoying. A few details of his private history seem to be very important to be laid before us upon this occasion, that we may see who and what he was. He was born in 1809 at Ovid, in this State. At the early age of ten years he lost his father, and after that event he grew up under his mother's auspices. He continued at home, profiting under her maternal training and pursuing his education at one of the country academies, until the age of 15. At 15, he came to Albany, and at that early age he became a teacher and lecturer in the Rensselaer Institute. At 18, he determined to embrace the profession of a farmer, but his mind needed a higher field, and some judicious person found him and introduced him to another institution of education, where, for some time, he devoted himself to the instruction of others. At 21, he began the study of law, under his brother, the late Judge SANDFORD. In 1832, at the age of 24, he came to New-York. At 30, he received the honor of the appointment of Judge of the Criminal Court. He afterwards returned to the bar, and his march from that time was onward and triumphant—so that in 1844 Mr. SANDFORD might rightly be considered as in the very first rank of the bar, and walking on with triumphant success. At that time in the very fulness of his usefulness he is stricken down. Ought we not to take some observance of his character, of his successes and the causes of them? It may add to our respect to his memory, to consider that when he came into public life, into the life of exertion, he came as an adventurer. He came without the prestige of high connections, without business supports. He came relying upon the intrinsic strength belonging to every man who is disposed to make his own way in the world, and upon that he achieved his fortune. From the very earliest period he was possessed of very delicate health. He struggled with a feeble constitution, until at last his difficulties amounted to a regular recurring disease.

Now it is certain that Mr. SANDFORD had to him merit the certificate of success. How was he successful? In the first place, by an industry which challenges comparison with any. He was never idle, but always busy. He was persevering. He never was checked by a difficulty; never stood the check of ill-success, but, relying upon his labor and industry, Mr. Sandford pursued an onward course where many others would have faltered and retreated. He was remarkable for his fidelity to his professional engagements. I never heard that he neglected a cause, that he was backward when the professional struggle came on. He was agreeable—a man with whom you sought companionship, and by whose companionship you profited; and it is not to be wondered at that with all of these traits Mr. Sandford should have risen until he stood in the front rank of the bar.

Now, Sir, in what respect, we may ask, was he remarkable in having attained success? I would suggest (and we are all witnesses upon this subject) that he was a man of extraordinary fertility of resources. I have never known a man who was a more efficient assistant when there was any point of doubt—a man more likely to draw light from the pure fires of the altar of jurisprudence. He was most remarkable for the fertility of his suggestions, inventions and illustrations. His views when presented were clearly presented, and when his illustrations were given out, they were made the basis of a sound and powerful logic. He viewed things with a natural connection, and pressed them with a natural good sense and sagacity which marks the ability of the accomplished lawyer. He was a man of remarkable erudition. For the extent of time which he had devoted to his profession, I venture to say there was no man of greater learning and erudition. It is not always a mark of great professional ability and merit to be very fruitful in causes. Erudition may become a burden instead of strength. It may take away from power instead of adding to it; but the erudition of Mr. SANDFORD in the knowledge of causes, and the great extent to which his resources went, was truly remarkable. In that knowledge he eschewed the idle part; took the solid only, and he converted that into nutrition for the mind, and how he used his erudition it is not for me, in the assembly of those who witnessed his efforts, to repeat, for I could only speak of what you all do know. And this erudition he obtained by the most indefatigable industry. When a necessity existed, without regard to fatigue of body and fatigue of mind, he would leave nothing unturned which should properly be sought for and applied to the proper object which he had in view, whether it were a matter of law, or a matter of fact, or a matter scientific or professional.

And last, I will draw the attention of this meeting to that which they knew and felt—the extreme eloquence and facility in the use of language, which was a remarkable trait in the efforts of our distinguished friend. He appealed to the feelings of our common nature with a force and power certainly not common. His early education seemed to have familiarized him with the powers of our common language so that when an idea was to have its proper garment put upon it, whether it was to be clad in beauty or power, whether it was to persuade, to convince, or to assail, language was never wanting fully adequate to the object he had in view.

Now, Mr. President, the means with which Mr. SANDFORD achieved his success are within the power of others to acquire. I therefore consider his success in life as a great model—a model which I hope those of the profession who are now using the name, rank and dignity which he occupied, will undertake in all that is praiseworthy and meritorious. It is no wonder that with these points, with these faculties, and with these qualities, Mr. SANDFORD found himself marching forward in a life triumphant; and I can think of nothing more like this march than that very ship in which he met his fate. It was in the march of actual accomplishment when his hopes and expectations were realized, like that magnificent and noble ship, that he met his call; and what is told of his last moments, of that quiet aspect of countenance with which he took leave of the parting boat, which took said to those who saw him, "I have got the call, I have made up my mind." He met that call with a heroic despair, or rather with a heroic submission. He deserves the tribute of our grateful recollection—he deserves that we should put on record that which we knew of his worth; he deserves that we should retain him warm and cherished in our memory.

E. BURR, Esq., after seconding Mr. LORD's Resolution, moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in the death of ABNER BENEDICT, Esq., the Bar of this City has lost one of its most valued members, and the community a citizen of eminent worth and usefulness; and that this meeting sympathize with his family and friends in their deep affliction and irreparable loss.

Mr. BURR said:

REMARKS OF E. BURR, ESQ.

One of the melancholy events we this day deplore is the death of our highly-esteemed friend and associate, the late ABNER BENEDICT. You permit me this day, Sir, to pay a tribute to his memory, and to recall to this meeting the memory of events and incidents of his life and some of the characteristics of the man.

ABNER BENEDICT was a native of Orange County, in this State, born in the year 1805. He was the son of Rev. JOEL T. BENEDICT, a Presbyterian clergyman, the brother of ADIN BENEDICT, Esq., of Pennsylvania, of Hon. GEORGE W. BENEDICT, of Vermont, and of ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., well known by his standing at our Bar, as also by his connection with public instruction. He was educated at the "Philosophical Seminary of Practical Science," established by the late STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, at Troy. After graduating he devoted himself to teaching, and for a short time, as Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science. He soon, however, entered on the study of law in this City, where he was admitted to the bar in the year 1832, and practised this profession until his death. He left a daughter at school in Paris, and four sons in New-York.

Mr. Benedict was a man of strong sense and sound judgment; he possessed a mind of great independence. His conclusions were strictly his own, (borrowing no color from the authority of mere name,) and when formed, they were asserted with self-relying boldness, and maintained with unflinching firmness. He was a sound lawyer and a successful advocate; as a speaker he was exceedingly impressive, contentious and forcible. In social life, his wit and humor abounded and together with the habitual use of the most expressive and purest English, gave to his conversation a somewhat epigrammatic and sententious character, but under the control of his characteristic kindness of disposition, his wit was always without sting and his humor free from offensive raillery. He possessed great energy and determination of character, and called them into requisition whenever the object seemed to him to demand their exercise. He possessed a refined and cultivated taste, not only in literature, but also in art. He was unpretending, seeking no unearned reputation and making no ostentatious display of his intellectual endowments or of his prosperity.

Mr. BENEDICT's sympathies were of the kindest character. He was social, hospitable, and exceedingly agreeable as a companion, never failing, notwithstanding his brusque manner, to treat his intimates with the same politeness that he extended to his mere acquaintances and strangers. While it is one of the highest evidences of the meritorious character of the profession to which we belong, that our clients, those who know us best have the greatest confidence in us, it may still be proper to say that the clients of Mr. Benedict united in a remarkable degree to their confidence in him as a lawyer, their personal esteem (amounting almost to affection) for him as a man.

Mr. BENEDICT was unaffectedly benevolent. The poor he never sent empty away, nor passed without leaving his mite. Many of us remember him as one of the original members of that excellent and noiseless charity, the Prison Association of New-York. Here he labored assiduously in visiting dungeons and prisons and in extending aid to those who, on being liberated from confinement, needed the aid of some kind hand to lead them in the ways of honest exertion and secure them from temptations to crime. For these arduous labors there could be no consideration, no reward, except that which springs up in every benevolent heart from the performance of a benevolent action.

The kindness of Mr. BENEDICT's disposition was such that he could undoubtedly have said at the close of his life, as was said by another: "One of my happiest reflections at this moment is, that in the whole course of my professional life, I have never pressed hard on any man."

The following interesting note, written soon after the loss of the *Arctic*, by one who was almost miraculously saved from her, and who had known Mr. BENEDICT well for more than twenty years, may not be out of place on this occasion, as containing a brief summary of the characteristics to which I have alluded:

* * * * * I saw a good deal of ABNER during the voyage, and saw him after the occurrence of the terrible disaster, but cannot recollect seeing him at the time of the awful consummation. Had the possibility of rescue for a moment entered into the thoughts of any one, there would no doubt have been messages and tokens, but there was one universal feeling of settled conviction that each one's last hour was come, and that all that could be done was to use the short remnant of time as best we might to prepare for entrance into eternity. I was always pleased to meet ABNER. I enjoyed communicating with his strong sense, independent judgment and expressive language, and had some very agreeable conversations with him in the *Arctic* before our disaster, which were marked with his usual good sense, sagacity and good feeling. He was evidently a good citizen, a good husband and a good father, and did not utter a sentiment which the subsequent catastrophe makes it otherwise than agreeable to remember.

Mr. BENEDICT devotedly loved and honored his mother, who now, in a green old age, (upwards of 80,) mourns the loss of her son and will not be comforted.

In his family and to his family, Mr. BENEDICT was [illegible] al affection was boundless. When last he left for Europe the last time, he took his little children to the country to stay during his absence, the morning that he parted with them, the deep earnestness with which he prayed for them, if he should never return, was remarked by those who heard him, and seemed almost prophetic of the sad event which was soon to make them fatherless and motherless. Very solemn, also, was the manner in which he spoke of them to his brother and wife, on their departure from Paris, just before his death.

The days we spent together at one of the German watering places in August last, have left engraven on my memory many delightful recollections. The last of those days was the anniversary of the wedding day of my friend. On that occasion Mrs. BENEDICT touchingly referred to the twenty years of their married life, and stated, as if anxious to make me a participant of those cheerful memories, and perhaps the medium of communication with her absent and now orphan children, that those years had been years of happiness, and that during that time no harsh word had been uttered by her husband to mar their peace.

What more expressive record could be left of the merit of the deceased than is found in this touching testimonial of the heart!

The spot where repose beneath the troubled waves the form of our lost associate bears no monumental tribute—the keels of hurried ships plow the waves that roll over him, yet his memory shall not perish; it will survive while talent shall command respect and moral worth be treasured in our hearts.

CHARLES H. PEABODY seconded Mr. BURR's resolution, and then offered the following:

Resolved, That by the calamity which has clad our country in mourning, we have been called to lament the premature death of a member of our body, in the person of HENRY AUSTIN BRADY, whose ability, gentleness and purity of character, justly endeared him to his friends, and render his removal and loss to us, as it is to them, a source of unfeigned sorrow.

Mr. PEABODY said:

SPEECH OF MR. PEABODY.

MR. PRESIDENT: Mr. BRADY was not long among us. His career was short—too short for him to have left any very numerous monuments of his talent and worth. In early life he was attracted, I am told, by an irresistible taste into literary pursuits, to shun the turmoil and strife of life. As a pupil at school, as a boy in the pursuit of his profession, as a young man entering upon his career, in the brief hour allotted me, very little can be said or done towards an adequate commemoration of the virtues of our friend; and particularly so is it with me whose life has been of this retired and domestic kind—so retired, indeed, that but few in the profession knew very much of it. Those, however, who knew him socially have confirmed the impressions of him which it will be honorable to any member of merit to have left behind. His tastes for literary pursuits withdrew him from the more active pursuits of the profession to the closet, and in the position of counsellor and in the pursuit of those branches congenial to his tastes, we see much less of him than of those more masculine and heroic characters of whom we have heard this afternoon. His course of life was such as to prepare him to command the affection and esteem of another, in the lady who was afterwards to become his wife. He early married, and that early marriage gave him more complete power to retire from the turmoils and strife of society into that quiet life so congenial to his tastes. But it seems that his happiness was not to continue; for in three or four years from the time of that happy union, his wife was called away from him suddenly by the hand of death. Overwhelmed at thus being robbed at once of his wife and the pleasures of home, his lot was one beyond his power to bear; and, at the urgent advice of his friends, he made a trip abroad with the view of a change of scene and change of occupation, to restore his equilibrium. After being absent for a few months he sighed still for his home, though its recollections were gloomy. He was dissatisfied to remain longer away, and he determined to return, notwithstanding the persuasions of friends, once more to embrace his only child. He was on his return, and had nearly arrived at his destination, when he was suddenly called to his end. He, Sir, went abroad for a remedy for grief, and he thought to find it by absenting himself from influences calculated to remind him of the sources of that grief; but how little did he imagine as he pursued his track homeward, that he was to find in that sudden manner not a partial, but a total, complete and endless remedy for that grief which had driven him abroad. How little did he think that he was to be so soon reunited to her whose absence had made this voyage so indispensable to his health and his life. But I will not trespass longer upon the time of this meeting. I therefore move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR seconded the resolution; after which he again rose and moved the next resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That in token of respect for the memory of our deceased brethren, EDWARD SANDFORD, ABNER BENEDICT and HENRY A. BRADY, Esqrs., and of grief for their death, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

REMARKS OF MR. O'CONOR.

The learned gentleman, in a voice almost inaudible from emotion, proceeded to say that the duty assigned to him, in presenting the resolution just offered, was little more than formal; and perhaps he might well have contented himself with the simple presentation of it. He said perhaps, because he did not think the presence of very deep and heart-felt personal emotion was at all times the best aid to the delivery, in fitting language, of appropriate sentiments upon an occasion of this kind. It was his misfortune, in reference to this event, to feel more deeply than could be desired on the part of any gentleman called upon to express sentiments in allusion to the individuals who had passed from among us, or in reference to that sad event which had deprived the Bar of their society, the public of their services, and which had scattered grief and desolation among their families. He had known all three of the honorable gentlemen and respected members of their profession whose untimely end the Bar had met to deplore. It was his fortune, and his good fortune, to be for twenty years on terms of the greatest personal intimacy, and to enjoy the closest personal friendship with, he asked permission to say, the most distinguished of them all—Mr. EDWARD SANDFORD. He (Mr. O'CONOR) was sure, if he could be heard by those who had gone with him, they could find no fault with the expression last uttered; and he might venture to say that none present, belonging to the Bar, would find such fault, even if the comparison were extended to themselves. EDWARD SANDFORD, as had been well said by the distinguished gentleman who had introduced his name to them to-day, presented a most happy example, not only for the growing youth of our country who had entered the legal profession, but for the young and growing men of the country in every profession. He was emphatically a splendid specimen of, and a most instructive model for the young men of America—he (Mr. O'CONOR) should have said, but he confessed his emotion choked him, a representative of the young, strong, vigorous American. In his youth he was surrounded with neither wealth, nor powerful, nor influential friends; but with a self-reliance which marked his character through life, and which was evinced in the heroism with which he met his death, he travelled forward step by step, performing at each stage of life with eminent skill the duties properly devolving upon him, until he had attained, both in his social position, and in the enjoyment of his domestic circle, what might well be called the summit of human happiness. Having won universal esteem both in the profession and out of it, and in the full tide of professional success, we found him arrested by the hand of death in the manner in which, perhaps, a strong-minded, bold man like him would like best to die—not stricken down by disease, and left to die a lingering, painful death, but suddenly called upon in the fullness of health, and surrounded with every blessing, to part with all this, and to go hence to that final judgment where the righteous meet their reward. Thus summoned, he died as he had lived; no fear blanched his cheek; no unmanly regrets disturbed his last moments, but he passed away with the consciousness that he had left among men an unblemished name; that the industry of his life had left an ample competence to those who were depending upon him, and that he had left to his country and to his countrymen the example of an honorable, laborious life, that had been faithfully devoted to the performance of his duties in the most arduous of all professions—that which calls for the highest degree of labor, and the greatest measure of unshrinking fidelity. They now deplored his loss, not for his own sake—for his was the end which every good and honest man might well desire should be his own—but for the sake of his young family who were deprived of his protection, for the sake of this community that was deprived of the services of decidedly one of its most valuable members, for the sake of his professional brethren who had enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship. In him the bench had lost a most valuable and successful pioneer; those engaged of necessity in seeking justice before their Honors had lost one of the most faithful, reliable, and trusty champions that could be found in the wide circuit of North America; and the members of the bar had lost a much-loved personal friend. This loss they might deplore, but it was impossible to recall—it was impossible to supply it. They could do no more than pay this tribute of honor to his memory, and he, Mr. O'CONOR joined with all his heart in this mark of respect, conscious that if he could but find language to express the depth of his regret or the extent of his admiration, EDWARD SANDFORD would not be to-day without a fitting eulogy.

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., rose to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That in testimony of our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family of the deceased, the Secretaries of this meeting transmit to them respectively copies of the resolutions relating to them, passed at this meeting, and signed by the officers thereof.

REMARKS OF MR. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY then said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: However ineffectual any language within my control may be to express what I feel in reference to the sad event that we have here convened to deplore, it yet seems to me plain that if I should remain silent on this occasion, it might well be the subject of deserved censure with more than one of my professional brethren. Even at my time of life, Mr. Chairman, the loss of a friend is a serious calamity. It has been said that after thirty we make no new friends; and it certainly may be said that after even that comparatively youthful period of life, we can afford to lose none. I must speak of EDWARD SANDFORD, and chiefly of him, because he was among the friends whom I cherished to my heart of hearts. I not only owe to him that gratitude which is due from every member of our much-reviled but still honorable profession to him who sustains and adorns it, but I owe him an unextinguishable debt of gratitude for personal [illegible] still in the chivalrous disinterestedness.

Mr. Chairman, I feel how incompetent I am at this time to say aught worthy of the occasion or of him. I have not the feeling appropriate to the time. I see this assemblage; I see those grave faces; I listen to those resolutions, and the eloquent remarks of the gentlemen who have preceded me, and yet it is impossible for my nature to realize that indeed EDWARD SANDFORD is no more. In this hall, Mr. Chairman, for many years so full of his presence, in these chambers, where the tones of his voice still seem to linger, it is most difficult to understand that he will be seen and heard no more. But I am impressed, as you have been, with the sad, and what seems to be conclusive evidences, that he, too, has been engulfed in the ocean. I know that when that gallant ship went down, as if from affection towards her commander, she sent up a fragment of herself to preserve his life; and if she could but have known what gratitude to her might have proceeded from this bar if a similar interposition had been made in behalf of our dear departed friend, she might have saved him too.

I am glad that our brethren, older than myself at the bar, have done him the justice to acknowledge that he stood in the front rank of his profession. Even if there could be envy in our profession—and, thank God, it is almost entirely destitute of that degrading impulse—no jealousy, however consumed, could feel that it had lost a single trophy in awarding to him this deserved meed of praise. He was foremost in our profession; and he would have been foremost in any country, and, I think, in any time. We miss him in every hour of our lives; we miss him from the honorable duties of our profession, from the intellectual enactments incident to the discharge of those duties; we miss him in the intervals of leisure, so delightful from the fraternal feelings which we should always cherish and maintain. We shall long continue to miss him, Sir. There has been no instance, within my memory where the loss of any lawyer has occasioned so great a void, a void acknowledged by the public at large, acknowledged by the junior members of the bar who were always so certain of aid and of great personal services when they applied to Mr. SANDFORD, acknowledged by his associates, none of whom could be so eminent or so learned that they might not derive important aid from his assistance.

I will speak a few words about some of the intellectual characteristics of our friend. His perception was at once electrical and comprehensive. He saw any subject presented to him at a glance, and observed all its general bearings. He applied himself to its investigation with an amount of diligence and persistent industry never surpassed and very seldom equaled. He reasoned himself through all its minutest details, until, becoming master of the subject, he presented it with that great clearness of thought, and ease and felicity of expression, for which, I think I am justified in saying, he was peculiarly preeminent. I never heard from the lips of EDWARD SANDFORD, in any of his remarks upon the more abstruse and complex questions presented to the Bench, or in any address which he made to the Jury, one single sentence that was involved, intricate, or incapable of being understood by the plainest comprehension. He was eminently a useful man. He was a ready man by organization as well as by habit; and eager to engage in any professional employment that was confided to him. Here we discover one of the errors of his mental constitution, and of his life, for if he had discriminated more intelligently—and his positions fully justified the discrimination—in the quantity and character of the cases to which he applied his intellectual power, he would have acquired equal fame and more fortune with less labor and better health. It has been well remarked by the gentleman who immediately preceded me that he was to the bench a most valuable assistant. If he had a fault in this respect it was that his researches were unnecessarily extensive, and his citations too copious. He sometimes, by the very profusion of results with which his diligence supplied him, afforded less direct aid to the Court than if he had been less thorough and learned. He left no part of the law unexplored from which he might bring the faintest light to illumine the path of the tribunal before which his duties were discharged. I think I have stated these qualities of my friend in a manner which will be received by our profession as true. I believe the young men of the bar who had the opportunity to avail themselves of the aid of Mr. SANDFORD in the investigations to which they applied themselves, will feel that no time can enable them thoroughly to discharge their debt of gratitude to him.

Permit me to say a few words about Mr. SANDFORD in the private relations of his life. I was intimate with him; I think he understood me; and I feel that I had investigated his character sufficiently well to know his virtues and his faults. I never could enjoy in any human being a character which seemed to be destitute of blemishes, and I have always felt, on the contrary, that my association with humanity and my true interest in it, arises from a common sympathy with error as well as with merit. I am enabled to say that in him I discovered those manly qualities which, utterly turning aside from the influence of wealth, station, or power, presented him in his integrity as a man, ready for any manly act, and for all manly communication, sympathy, duty, and enjoyment. It was my good fortune to pass many delightful hours with him, at home and abroad. I met him in Europe; I never will forget one beautiful Summer evening when in Venice, as I was walking along the Piazza San Marco, unexpectedly to me I beheld him, and was once again saluted with his bold, gallant, dauntless energy of expression. I journeyed with him through Scotland and Ireland, and I found in him the same quick observation, the same untiring industry as a traveler which had always made him remarkable at the bar. I found in him still more: that he was a most brilliant exception to the general character of Americans away from home in an extent of his knowledge of our country, of its history and its institutions, which made him equally creditable among strangers as its most patriotic son or as a most able defender. I have met him, Mr. Chairman, where many others around me have met him, in the festive enjoyments of life, and can bear witness to the truth that he contributed largely by repartee, by humor, and by anecdote, to those enjoyments so essential in the intervals from labor to a severe life like his. I have noted, as you all have, the circumstances attending his death; and I see in that incident the exhibition of the constant discipline which made him what he was. I see in it the predominance of the intellectual over the physical man; I see the want of that sanguine characteristic of temperament which might have led him to make a greater effort for his life, and, perhaps, enabled him to save it for our gratification at this hour. There was nothing of fear in the man's death. His submission to fate was a calm, reasoned, logical conclusion against the doubtful chances of life-preserver or boat. And folding round him this deliberate result of the best judgment which he could exercise on the circumstances around him, he went down into the realms of eternity with a cold dignity not inferior to that of the falling CÆSAR. But he descended, Mr. Chairman, full of honor, full, perhaps, of the appreciation of what has been said in language so beautiful, that I may be pardoned for stepping aside to read a few lines to you. He, no doubt, had had his attention called to this exquisite passage in the observations of the great WEBSTER on the great STORY, when the latter departed this life. "Justice, Sir, is the great interest of man on earth. It is the ligament which holds civilized beings and civilized nations together. Wherever her temple stands, and as long as it is duly honored, there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of our race. And whoever labors on this edifice with usefulness and distinction; whoever clears its foundations, strengthens its pillars, adorns its entablatures, or contributes to raise its august dome still higher in the skies, connects himself, in name, and fame, and character, with that which is, and must be as durable as the frame of human society." It is most gratifying for us to know that, by his labors, our departed brother assisted to maintain, and by his capacity to adorn the great temple so well described in the eloquent words I have just uttered. It is our intention to cherish the memory of that departed brother; it is our wish that an eloquence, greater than that which may fall from any lips to-day, could be employed to rehearse his merits in terms of which they might be deserving. In these days, and in these places where we perform our duties, this gift of eloquence, rare in itself, is rarer still of exhibition, because it is not suited to the practical character of the times; and wherever the germ of it may be found to exist in a lawyer, it is likely soon to be extinguished by the nature of the requirements which his professional duty presents and exacts. There is, as my brethren of the Bar will excuse me for saying on this occasion, one voice which has been silent [illegible] in this assembly from which I had hoped to hear a eulogy on EDWARD SANDFORD. I anticipated the pleasure of such a presentation of his virtues in addition to what has been already said, that would not, in style and diction, have been unworthy of a funeral oration over CICERO, had he died in the Senate House on the day of his last oration against CATALINE. I know that it would have been a sincere gratification to us if we could have heard a thorough examination of the intellectual and moral character of the deceased emanating from that source—from him who yet survives in full physical and intellectual health, bringing the classic graces of a highly cultivated mind to adorn the bench in which his genius labors, and to which his acquirements do honor. But we have been favored with eloquent tributes to the memory of the deceased from those who will not escape the pain of being his competitors at the bar—tributes which would make our departed brother proud, if anything occurring on earth could be brought to his knowledge. I hope, however, that something more enduring than words may be hereafter employed to perpetuate the memory of our deceased friend. And when the stone which is thus to be raised shall be placed in an appropriate place to attract the gaze of those to whom we would transmit the example of EDWARD SANDFORD, I trust that the pen of him to whom I have just been referring may be employed to furnish a suitable inscription for the monument, in the language which CICERO spoke.

Until that happy moment arrives, we may preserve in our recollection, as a not unfitting reference to the merit and individuality of the deceased, that he was truly one of those to whom may be justly applied the line of a favorite Poet:

"[illegible]"

At the conclusion of Mr. BRADY's address, which was listened to with profound attention, it was moved and carried that the proceedings of the meeting be published under the direction of the officers. The assemblage then separated.

An Impostor in Broadway.

During the past Winter a lad, some 12 years old, has been imposing on the public by seating himself on the door steps along Broadway and elsewhere, supplicating the passers by for alms. He is bare-footed, walks as though his feet had been recently amputated, and, to all appearance, was both diseased and starving. A gentleman who had been in the habit of giving the boy relief, called upon the Police authorities to know if there was no institution whose duty it was to take charge of such vagrants, as it was pitiable to see the boy continually in the streets, apparently in great misery. Officer MASTERSON was deputed to take charge of the boy, and conveyed him to the Almshouse, where it was found he had been less than five years in the country, and therefore chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration. On being taken to their office in Anthony-street, he was questioned as to his daily receipts, when he admitted he had been in the habit of receiving from fifty cents to a dollar a day in the way of alms, and that his father, who resides at No. 61 Mulberry-street, was in comfortable circumstances, and had over $200 in the Savings Bank, yet compelled him to feign great distress, and beg as described. The boy gave his name as JOHN O'CONNER.

Alleged Perjury.

Yesterday morning a German tailor, residing at No. 293½ Third-avenue, named T. S. SALLINGER, was arrested by officer SWEENEY, of the lower Police-Office, upon the authority of a warrant issued by Justice CONNELLY. He stands charged with perjury. The complainant in the case is JOHN LYONS, residing in Twenty-seventh-street, who recently commenced a civil suit against SALLINGER before Judge WILLIS, and during the trial on the 8th inst., it is alleged that the defendant swore he never signed a certain document, which proved to be false. The Justice being satisfied the witness was guilty of the crime of perjury, he directed the complainant to proceed to the Tombs and cause the arrest of SALLINGER. The prisoner was brought before the magistrate, and in default of $1,000 bail was fully committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners did not meet on Friday last, Recorder SMITH being in attendance upon the Court of Appeals at Albany. They will meet to-day in the Mayor's office. They have a considerable amount of business to transact. There are six vacancies, including the Captaincy in the Nineteenth Ward. It is said that there are nearly a hundred applications for the places. Captain MAYNARD, of the Nineteenth Ward, is an applicant for reappointment. His principal competitor is STEPHEN M. DREW, a Sachem of the Tammany Society.

Bishop Potter,

Who was on a visit to this City, and expected to officiate in two of the churches on Sunday last, was suddenly recalled to Albany by the death of the venerable Mrs. VAN RENSSELAER, who had been for many years a member of his parish.

THE TRADES.

Trades-Union Meeting—Home Labor Movement.

A meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the trades and benevolent Societies was held on Friday evening at the Union Shades, Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Mr. THOMAS H. COPPINS, President of the Painters' Society, was appointed Chairman, and CHARLES A. CLARK, Secretary.

The President of the Plasterers' Society (Mr. DANIEL KOLFORD) addressed the meeting on the subject of supporting the home labor of this country, in which he showed that if a preference were given to the products of home labor, the thousands now unemployed would find work. He contended that the fruits of foreign labor imported into this country were not paid for by the merchants of this country,—as for instance, the weaver in the North of England is obliged to work from 12 to 14 hours daily, for the miserable pittance of seven or eight shillings per week, leaving the poor man who manufactures the broadcloth we wear here, with his family in a starving condition. He contended that it was the duty of the workingmen to throw aside party feeling and every ism, and unite to support American labor. The material can in every respect be procured as good in this country as from abroad,—and even if it could not, the capital now sent to Europe would be afloat in the shape of wages, and would materially benefit every branch of business. He considered therefore that it was a subject of vital importance to consider whether the cheap imported labor of foreign countries is of advantage to the working man here. It was, therefore, he said, a crime in the people of America, no matter where they come from, to support this cheap foreign labor. It was no freedom, he asserted, to have people dying of starvation in the very streets of this City from want of work, and mechanics eking out a miserable existence. Mr. WOLFORD then offered the following resolution and declaration, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion that in order to secure to the working classes of this country plenty of employment at remunerative wages, it is essential that an association be instituted for the protection of home labor.

The declaration had in view the organization of the several trades in the Union for the purpose of supporting the labor of the people of this country, and the signers of it pledge themselves to use all their influence and exertions in returning to office such men as will support the principles of this association.

Mr. CUSHING expressed himself disappointed upon finding that a subject of more vital and home importance did not result from the call of the meeting. He, as the Secretary of the Montgomery Benevolent Society, would say that he was disappointed, and every member of his Society. He contended that no good had as yet resulted from a high tariff on foreign imports, and instanced coal and brick, and held that when the latter article was $7 per thousand, instead of $3, as now, the bricklayer and hod carrier could command far higher wages.

Messrs. SULLIVAN and IRVIN expressed their views on the subject favorable to the protection of home labor. Mr. IRVIN maintained that either the laborer and mechanic must work as cheap in this as in the old country, or protective measures for home labor must be adopted and enforced. Although the introduction of machinery has impoverished hundreds of thousands in England, as one engine will now turn as many spindles as required 6,000 persons heretofore, yet he was not opposed to the introduction of it in this country, as all could make a living here, no matter what amount of work may be done by means of machinery.

Mr. CUSHING said that it was morally impossible to carry an exclusive measure of this kind; that this meeting was purely political, and organized for the purpose of discussing Whiggery, and consequently as he and his friends could be of no service, he hoped that the members present would not take it ill of them if they retired from the meeting.

The following Societies were represented: Bricklayers, House Painters, Plasterers, Iron Moulders, Gilders, Plumbers, and Montgomery Benevolent Society.

The meeting adjourned, subject to a further call.

Sixth Ward Relief Association.

The Sixth Ward Relief Association held its regular weekly meeting last Saturday evening, at the Ward School-house, No. 70 Elm-street; Alderman HOWARD presided. The Visiting Committees, five for each district, chosen at the previous meeting, were released from duty and new ones appointed—the object being to divide and alleviate the labor; necessaries are disbursed by these committees, but orders given on the store-house, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street. $221 was contributed Saturday evening, making the entire contributions, thus far, $1,3[illegible]. A detailed statement of the average number daily relieved in the Ward, the system of relief adopted, and the efficacy of the plan, appeared in the various reports submitted by the Visiting Committees, which, having been given in the TIMES heretofore, need not be repeated. A Committee of five was appointed to make inquiry into the disposition made of the funds contributed for the poor of New-York by the Howard Association, New-Orleans, as also the distribution made of the receipts of various concerts, lectures, benefits, balls, &c., given in the City for the poor; it was insisted that the Sixth Ward Association had a right to a share.

The meeting adjourned for one week.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of January, to the 13th day of January, 1855: Men, 73; women, 70; boys, 160; girls, 107; total, 412. Adults, 143; children, 267; males, 226; females, 186; colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

[illegible — table of diseases and wards]

AGES.—Under 1 year, 134; [illegible] Unknown, 3. Total, 412.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, [illegible]; Ireland, 78; England, 9; Scotland, 6; Germany, 55; France, 2; Switzerland, 1; British America, 3; [illegible], 1; [illegible] land, 1. Total, 412.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 4; Hospital, Bellevue, 3; City Hospital, 3; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; New-York Juvenile Asylum, 1; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, [illegible]; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 4; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 36.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

In September last, JOHN STEADMAN, of Moncton, in the Province of New-Brunswick, preferred a charge, on oath, against Dr. GREENE, of Brooklyn, for forging a receipt for two hundred and fifty shares of Mining Stock. STEADMAN had sold his claim to one JOHN CATHEW, of the above place, for $10,000, and could thereby be a [illegible] civil action brought to obtain a still larger sum. The receipt was the only obstacle, and this STEADMAN swore was a forgery. Dr. GREENE was arrested and held to bail. The case has been examined by Mr. Justice OSBORNE, and on Thursday Dr. GREENE was honorably discharged. STEADMAN has been arrested and is held to bail. Damages claimed by Dr. GREENE $10,000.

The St. George's Society has unanimously reelected all its officers. Rev. Dr. HAWKS was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop WAINWRIGHT.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 13, 19, 14, 20, 27, 26, 30, 35, 44, 45.

SUPREME COURT.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 13.

The case of *Sickles* vs. *Young* was brought to a conclusion to-day. [illegible]

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. D. P. Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

William LeCount and J. W[illegible] vs. *[illegible] Mitchell*.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—[illegible]

Motion denied, with $10 costs.

George Catlin vs. *Fred. R. [illegible]*.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—This action was brought to recover for services [illegible] a verdict for the plaintiff for $[illegible] [illegible]

Whatever doubt I may entertain upon the facts, I feel bound by the findings of the Jury, and do not feel warranted in ordering a new trial.

Motion for a new trial denied.

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1855.

[illegible], Paterson, N. J., is the agent for the [illegible] in that place. Single copies, or by the [illegible], can be had by applying to him at his [illegible].

It Was an Alien Look!

A correspondent, who professes to have observed the movement closely, writes that the [illegible] of the people, calling themselves unemployed laborers, who assemble in the Park, under the imported revolutionary flags of "We want bread and will have it," and the like, is [illegible] of aliens to American soil and institutions, and many of them, to all appearances, of very recent importation. We have seen the same intimation in one or more of the City papers. We do not pretend to vouch for the extent to which these reports are strictly true, but judging from the banner-mottoes which are paraded in the Park and through the streets, we are prepared to believe that few American working men, who, as a class, are quite as well informed on the political duties and [illegible], imposed and guaranteed under our Free and Conservative Constitution as any other part of the community, really participate in such demonstrations. Nor are we [illegible] to hold the better portion—by which we mean the thrifty and hard working—of our adopted citizens, responsible for these insulting [illegible] in a City which has done, and is now doing, more for the poor and unemployed, in substantial means and ready cash, than has ever before been contributed (relative to population) in any other metropolis, in the Old or New World, in the same time. Reference is made to the subject that the wicked and agrarian threats of the Park gatherings may be properly understood and properly met, if need be, should their execution be attempted, and that it may not be considered [illegible] of the City a reproach to the real laboring people of New-York. This being set right, we have no apprehension on the other [illegible] of having a foreign revolutionary element—whether known as Communism, Agrarianism, or the wicked and malicious interference with Law and Order, as [illegible] by an [illegible] Constitution—successfully [illegible] among us, to take the place of the [illegible] of Relief to the Unemployed and Charity to the Poor. If the time has ever [illegible] which could be [illegible] by any possibility [illegible], which we do not admit, it has passed away, or at all events it is not of the present, when the signs of a more thoroughly [illegible] spirit in our politics are too numerous and palpable to be misunderstood.

The necessity for the [illegible] show of this [illegible] is variously estimated by our public [illegible] by the Press. We shall not now undertake to measure it; it being sufficient for the present purpose to know that the [illegible], and that if Know-Nothings [illegible] or popular sympathy with [illegible] of the objects of the Order [illegible], no more effective plan could be fallen upon by friends or enemies to make this end [illegible] the parade of banners, such as we [illegible], by alien processions at Park [illegible], equally insulting to the American [illegible] of Constitutional Liberty, with [illegible] to the good order of an American [illegible] which has never withheld the hand of [illegible] to the unemployed, or neglected the [illegible] obligations of charity to the destitute.

The memorial of what are called the Workingmen of New-York to the Common Council, which we published on Saturday, contains, towards its conclusion, a menace designed, no doubt, to be read as portentous, and which, if it really means anything, must look to the [illegible] of correcting grievances—to the destructive spirit, for example, of revolutionary Paris under the reign of anarchy and [illegible]. Its authors are scarcely so weak as to suppose it would be carried out by the help of [illegible], who respect their birthright [illegible] as to hope that a riot could be [illegible] to under the name or with the [illegible] of American Workingmen. The [illegible] unquestionably hinted at, is not their way of doing business. It is not consistent with their sense of American law. [illegible] not a proceeding that can be [illegible] with any assurance of their non-[illegible] the hope of immunity from the [illegible] of the law.

The menace referred to reads:

"And in view of this state of feeling, we, as the Central Committee of the Workingmen of New-York, [illegible] compelled, unless prompt [illegible], to throw off all responsibility as to the results now looming, like the dense precursor of a hurricane of death, over this unhappy City."

The entire memorial is in a tone of exaggeration which deprives it, in a measure, of all respect from the municipal body to which it is addressed. It speaks of sixty thousand able-bodied men out of all employment, fifty thousand women accustomed to earn their livelihood and support their families, in the same condition, and seventy-five thousand children and aged or infirm persons dependent upon these two classes. Now the sufferings of the unemployed and poor are bad enough, in reality, without the parade of such wild and unreliable figures, which are calculated by their very absurdity to impair confidence in the general representations of the evil, rather than increase the efforts of the benevolent, and call forth the effective aid of the municipal authorities. Besides, assuming the opinion that one-half, or even the stated number approximates the truth, there is no evidence that they have either authorised or would under any degree of suffering authorise this self-constituted Central Committee of the Working Men of New-York to speak in their name in such menacing tones or the Park meetings of questionable American material to parade the streets, in their cause, under agrarian banners. And this, too, while every nerve of the truly benevolent, and every reasonable effort of employers, under greatly diminished ability, and every proper measure of public [illegible], being strained for their relief. We repeat, it is not the American way of doing business. It does not look as though it had a genuine American origin, and the public will hold its authors as the worst enemies in distress of the New-York Working People.

No Liquor Sold Yesterday in New-York or Brooklyn.

Yesterday was a dry day in town. 'Twas a cool, tight, day,—the wind sharp and piercing, the sun bright and pleasant enough, but the water in the gutters stood as stiff as ever, and only the tops of the mud heaps were thawed. A dry day out of doors, but a drier one in doors. The old soakers that came out of their cribs to get their "eye-openers," found the doors shut of their haunts. They tried the door that leads into the alley, but a "Star" stood there so solemn and observant, that they went back again with the cobwebs in their throats undisturbed. The men came out yawning to get their "eleven o'clock," but the corner grocery was closed, and it was of no use to thump on the shutters. Nobody was inside evidently. They sat down on the barrels outside and on the edge of the coal-bin, and talked over Mayor Wood's droll ways;—men these that voted for him and threw up their hats for him, and took treats for him, and "did expect decent treatment." "There was an alien look" about them, sure. Some thought that Governor Clark had made a Maine Law, and some cursed the Know-Nothings, who must have done it.

"Gentlemanly men" shook hands on meeting in the streets, and said to each other, "Let us drink!" and stepping into saloons of mixed characters, where oysters are eaten at times, and marching up to the bar, saying, with the air of men perfectly assured, "Brandy for two," were shocked to hear the bar-keeper reply, "No brandy sold here to-day—by order of the Mayor." Very "gentlemanly men" felt as if they had eaten salt fish for breakfast, and chewed olives ever since. They thrust unusually large quids of tobacco into their cheeks and chewed never so vigorously. It was awfully dry yesterday.

Politicians who crowd each other in our great hotels, the swarms that blacken their saloons, were horrified at seeing neat cards stuck up in sundry places, "No liquor sold here on Sunday." There were, indeed, sudden rushings to private rooms, and an unusual number of bell-pulls, and servants glided rapidly up and down stairs bearing bottles, but yesterday in the finest of the white-fronted marble hotels as in the dirtiest of the "low groggeries," drinks were not to be had at the bar. All honor to Mayor Wood, who has done it. Yet the Church-going people had no hint of the revolution that was wrought. There was no rioting in the streets—no bloodshed. But Mayor Wood did yesterday just what has been again and again repeated by the opponents of a prohibitory law as a thing impossible to be done—he stopped the liquor sale in New-York, almost, if not quite, entirely.

Nor Mayor Wood alone, Mayor Hall of Brooklyn City as faithfully fulfilled his promises to the public. In person yesterday, he with the Chief of Police, perambulated the Consolidated City. Our report says that in Williamsburg there was but one shop found open; this the two officials entered, saw for themselves the evidences of a violation of the law, and announced their errand to the keeper, after which, as may be presumed, his customers went dry. We have fallen upon new times. This idea of having laws enforced is a great innovation, but it suits the people and wins for the reformers who effect it golden opinions from all whose opinions could possibly be framed of any other than the baser metals.

Farm Labor in Demand.

We publish on another page a brief communication from a farmer on the line of the Erie Railroad, to the effect that agricultural labor was never in better demand than at present. The want of laborers and domestics is by no means local. It extends, and has for a year or two, extended all over the country, particularly in the West. The produce of the farm, the dairy and the pasture was never so dear, as during the hard times we are now having in the City. The amount of additional labor brought into the fields since the extension of the railway system into the great West, and through the Southern tier of counties in this State, is out of all proportion to the new markets which these Roads have created at the door of the farmer. It is out of proportion, too, to the employment of labor in the cities and in building railways, and it is about time, one would think, to have a redistribution. No honest working man need starve in this country, under such a state of things. He need not want, if he is willing to go into the interior where his personal expenses and the expenses of his family, if he have one, are comparatively reduced; his comfort cared for, and constant employment at fair wages almost insured. The same remark is applicable to female domestics. Hundreds of these are now said to be suffering for the want of employment in the City. They will see what our correspondent says of their chances in the country.

We may be pardoned on this topic, for referring back to what we said of the rapid increase of extravagance in this City less than two years ago. This evil—for evil we considered it then, as we know it to be now—was especially marked by the completion and opening, on the grandest possible scale of sumptuous and gorgeous living, of two of the most notable of the up-town hotels; and the week that witnessed the inauguration of the latest of those great establishments, was remarked upon at the time, in these columns, as significant of no good to the permanent well-being and stability of the business of this City. In these views, we differed then, as it is not impossible that we differ now, from many of our friends who think this Republican people as much entitled to all the luxuries their money or credit will buy them, as the nobility of the Old World who move in real ducal palaces. But one thing followed another, creating new demands on the machinery of credit, as solid capital was exhausted, and seducing labor to unaccustomed employments with no reasonable guarantee that the change would, or in the very nature of things could, be permanent—inflating rents and making bubbles of corner lots—converting taverns into raree shows of upholstery, plate glass, and table-ware—and multiplying paper fortunes by all the extravagances of speculation which followed in the train, and which like dead sea fruits have now turned to ashes, until that most unwelcome visitor, "Tight Times," is really in our midst. Where are now the laborers and domestics who were seduced from the rural districts for town employment, to carry on this scale of *grandeur and folly*? *What is the condition of* the emigrants from the Old World who were not then, or since, suffered to know more of the *land of promise to which they had made their* way, than they could find out on Manhattan Island? Many of the first class, we doubt not, are now mourning over the indiscretion which prompted their removal from a country home, while some of the second, it is to be feared, are suffering themselves to be used by wicked incendiaries, who dare not attempt to employ other material for the purpose, in making a show of numbers at their chartist or agrarian meetings in the Park. Verily, the follies of a year have left their mark upon the poor as well as the rich.

Mexican News and Prospects.

It is the manifest destiny of this age to get the news. Cut the Telegraph wire and it will take to pigeon's wings. Keep it back, for instance, from the steamer that is just leaving our wharf for San Juan, and it will spring by telegraph to New-Orleans, over land by the Ramsay Route to Acapulco, and up to San Francisco a week ahead of that which went by the usual passenger and mail route. It is *prima facie* evidence of a man's ignorance of the spirit of the times, then, who gags the press and tries to stifle down the news. It cannot be done. News is most curiously elastic. Like light, it does not have to be solicited, coaxed, entreated to enter, but leaps in at every opening. You must build high walls to keep it out. It wants all of the theories that philosophers have given of light to account for its transmission. It darts in rays, rolls in waves, gyrates in circles; it turns sharpest angles and diffuses itself as if by an atomic repulsion.

Santa Anna has established a most watchful censorship over the Mexican press, so that the orthodox mode of getting news from that distracted and sick sister of ours is out of the question. Hence the news—for by hook or by crook it must come—comes to us a good deal distorted, broken into fragments and discolored. There is no mistaking, however, the general tenor of events there. Alvarez must be making his western fastnesses more than ever impregnable, and revolution must be greatly strengthening itself on the South. Nor have the President's precautions to send off traveling all the "tall" men of Mexico who were not deemed safe succeeded in more than scotching rebellion nearer the Capital. From the *Diario Oficial* it appears that Antonio Haro y Tamariz, late War Minister under Santa Anna's own appointment has suddenly taken to flight, just as the Government officials were ready to lay hands upon him and read the evidences of his concern in the affair of Michoacan. The *Diario*, moreover, gives assurances that the hands of no less men than Don Manuel Payno (Arista's Treasury Minister, whose liberal commercial recommendations so astonished us a year or two ago) and Don Octaviano Numancio Lerdo, another of Arista's Cabinet officers are foul with revolutionary doings. Then there come rumors of repeated victories by the Government in places where we had not dreamed that there was anything but loyalty to be victorious over. Besides, most of the papers which are prohibited to speak against the President, sullenly refuse to speak for him, and the almost entire unanimity of the late election—what was that but an indication that Revolution felt the eye of the Dictator was on him, and so silently he dropped in his vote, determined not to be fool enough to advertise his own dissatisfaction uselessly. In the late election when every voter had to write his name upon his vote, and to annex a written statement of his reasons for preferring any other man before Santa Anna, we wonder far more that there were to be found in all Mexico seventeen votes against him, than that there should be so few. Indeed, unless Mexican bravery is much improved upon the article which was current when our people enjoyed their best opportunity to become acquainted with it, we are inclined to suspect that those seventeen negative votes which, after three days' voting, turned up in the City of Mexico, must have been deposited at the instigation of Santa Anna himself, and by his spies, to keep up the appearance of a decent freedom of sentiment in the Republic.

What with the open rebellion of the South and the officially pronounced treason of men of standing at the capital, the silence or muttered discontent of the press and the people, evidently thrust up to drop a shower of lying ballots into the ballot-boxes, with the receipts of the funds from the Gadsden arrangement expended, and the remaining three millions not yet for a long time receivable, it is not a wild prophecy to look out for an early re-establishment in Mexico of the old order of things; that is, for the commencement of a new series of revolutions when fresh dynasties will succeed each other again as frequently as crops of new clovers on rich meadows. The present incumbent, notwithstanding the late unanimous vote of the fear-stricken people has not the first element of stability for his Government to point to.

☞ We direct attention to the card in another column of the Managers of the Ladies' Relief Ball, to take place on Wednesday evening next, at the Academy of Music. The programme of the entertainment is now complete, and the disposition of the tickets, limited to five thousand, made by the individual managers, is already very extensive. The sale is not likely to be confined to parties who will give their personal attendance. Numerous charitable persons have taken them for the good cause of relief, and the cash proceeds of the Ball will probably exceed by several thousand dollars the value of the tickets actually used. This entertainment, and the Relief Concert of last week, will contribute, it is hoped, full $15,000 to the Benevolent Fund of the City. A small number of tickets have been left on sale at the desk of the Times counting-room.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—It is now certain that operatic entertainments will recommence here in about three or four weeks. The building has been leased for a year, and it is the intention of the managers, we believe, to organize a continuous season for the greater portion of the time. Ole Bull, Maurice Strakosch and Max Maretzek are the lessees and managers. It would be difficult to find three men of equal talent, or a trio more certain of *public support. The opera* under such men will deserve success. It will be no charlatan speculation, but a genuine art enterprise, with thorough artistes for its conductors. Maurice Strakosch sailed for Europe last week, and will engage all the desirable talent procurable there. His personal influence added to the genuine character of his mission, will commend him to sensible artistes.

Concerning the intentions for the season, we learn from the *Musical Gazette* that a company will be collected capable of performing Italian, German, and English opera—that premiums are to be offered for the production of new American operas—that Teresa Brambilla, Caroline Lehmann, (who was eminently and deservedly successful on her first appearance at the Philharmonic,) Neri Beraldi and Grassiani, are to form part of the troupe—that Sophia Cruvelli and Johanna Wagner are in prospective—that an attempt is to be made to induce Verdi to compose an original opera for us—that the first representation will be on the 12th February, of Rossini's "Guillaume Tell." We learn also that Signor Allegri is busily engaged in the preparation of scenery for the above mentioned opera, and also for Verdi's "Rigoletto."

Against all this promise we may here place the latest rumor—that Ullmann, Niblo and Jacobsohn intend trying a star campaign, with one or two leading artistes. Of showmen managers, we have had enough. The latest and greatest—Mr. Hackett—probably regrets his venture. If artistes like Grisi and Mario fail to remunerate speculators, what can be expected from any other star? The public has had a little too much of this description of commercial enterprise, and any new speculation must inevitably terminate disastrously. New-York cannot support two opera-houses, and the musical portion of Upper-Tendom is interested in the Academy, and will support it. Messrs. Ullmann, Niblo and Jacobsohn will find their musical importance rather insignificant beside that of Ole Bull, Strakosch and Maretzek.

This, however, is certain—there will be opera, if not operatic competition, in a month from the present time.

Wallack's Theatre.—Bulwer's admirably dramatic novel, "Night and Morning," has been adapted for the stage by Mr. John Brougham, and will be produced here to-night. The cast is admirable.

Broadway Theatre.—The Opera of "Cinderella" will be produced here to-night by the Pyne and Harrison operatic troupe. Unusual preparations have been made to render this opera the triumph of the season. New scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., and all the artistes of the company will contribute to its success.

Burton's Theatre.—To-night "Circe and Her Magic Cup," "The Nice Young Man," and "Living too Fast." On Wednesday, a new play called "Old Adam," and on Thursday another new play by Morris Barnett, Esq., called "Our Set; or, the Spanish Embassy."

Metropolitan Theatre.—A "grand and varied ring performance," and after the sawdust has been removed the effective drama of "The Count of Monte Cristo." Mr. Eddy performs in the latter.

Barnum's Museum.—The second grand annual poultry show commences to-day. In the evening, "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland."

Eisfeld's Quartette Soiree.—The third of these delightful entertainments takes place to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. The vocalists on this occasion will be Mrs. Georgiana Stuart and Miss Anna Griswold.

Academy of Music.—The ladies' ball for the benefit of the poor comes off on Wednesday next. Tickets only $3 each.

The lovers of the Ethiopian Minstrelsy will find their wants amply provided for at Christy & Wood's, No. 472 Broadway; Buckley's, No. 539 Broadway, and Donaldson's, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

Items.

We are glad to learn that that enterprising music merchant, Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, has sided with William Hall & Sons in discountenancing the high prices for non-copyright music; the two firms named have undertaken to fight the trade, and expect no sympathy except from the public. This they are entitled to, for the reform is radical, and benefits the public directly. Purchasers of music should remember that at Hall & Sons', and at Horace Waters's stores, they can procure their music for half the price charged elsewhere.

Miss Makeah has accepted an engagement in Cincinnati, and will appear there prior to her appearance at the Broadway.

Some lady in Paris who "does not smoke," having proposed a contribution of Tobacco to be forwarded to the army in the Crimea, Roger, the eminent singer offers his mite in the following letter to the *Illustration* of Paris: "Mr. Editor, what a touching and charming idea is that of your adorable correspondent who does not smoke! Please thank her in my name for the tears she has caused me to shed on the route from Bremen to Hamburg; say to her, one who smokes no more, but who sings, associates himself, heart and soul to her good enterprise. Sound—smoke—are they not of the same family? Both live, both excite, and pass away as quickly; each owes something to the other. I subscribe then for tobacco for the army in the East. My package of cigars will be made up by one of my performances in Hamburg, which shall be *La Dame Blanche*. May our brave brethren in arms remember our old French melodies, and amidst the enemy's fire, the snows of the storms, sing with joy, as they find the tenderness and the pride of their countrymen thus following them. Ah! how pleasant is the soldier's life! Roger."—*Musical Gazette.*

Madame Tedesco is said to have met with immense success at the Italian Opera in St. Petersburg. On leaving the theatre she was cheered by a vast crowd outside, who had awaited her exit, notwithstanding the intense cold—ten degrees centigrade below freezing point.

E. L. Davenport has met with great success at the new theatre, Boston. His engagement terminated on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Conway have been playing tragedy, comedy and farce at the Boston Museum the past week, with excellent success.

Mrs. Lysander Thompson acknowledges the receipt of $400 as the receipts of the benefit given her at Niblo's Theatre, on the 14th of November last.

Julia Dean is playing at the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans.

Morris Barnet commences an engagement at Buckland's Theatre, Montreal, on Monday evening next. He succeeds Mr. and Miss Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, at the last dates received, were playing to full audiences at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco.

Mdlle. Marie Duret is to commence an engagement at the National Theatre, Boston, on Monday evening next.

We learn from the New-Orleans *Picayune* that Fanny Kemble is on the eve of returning to this country, to reside at her beautiful cottage at Stockbridge, Mass., near the Shadowbrook. She has been living in England for the last few years, taking care of her father in his declining years. He being dead, she has no tie there to detain her longer from her adopted home, where it is said she will probably pass the remainder of her days.

Miss Jane M. Davenport is to sail for California on the 5th of February.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Burning of the Residence of J. A. Haven, Esq., at Fort Washington—Death of Three of his Daughters by Suffocation—Evidence before the Coroner.

The beautiful residence of Mr. John Appleton Haven, at Fort Washington, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last, and sad to say three of his daughters perished in the burning building.

The fire commenced about twenty minutes past three on Saturday morning. The edifice was made up of a main building and two wings, fronting to the east. This main building, as well as the southern wing was built with the basement entirely above ground. A hall crossed the main building through the middle from east to west. The second story was entered by steps in front, and under *these steps was a door opening into the first story,* into the hall referred to.

The northeastern quarter of the first floor of the main building was occupied as servants' rooms, the northwestern as kitchen and laundry, and on the south of the hall, the southeastern portion, was the room of two of the daughters, Sarah and Mary, where they were sleeping on Friday night. On entering the hall from the front, and turning to the left, one passed through a long, narrow hall into the south wing, which was principally taken up by a dining-room, having windows on the east, south and west. In the northwest corner of the dining-room was a closet called the "China Closet," where the plate was kept, and where the bodies of Mary and Grace were found. South of the young ladies' room already described was a conservatory, and east was a closet in which the body of the third daughter, Sarah, was found. Between this room and the narrow hall was a room which was occupied on the night of the fire by Mr. Octavius B. Philips, of Boston, a friend of the family. Grace and Helen occupied the room in the second story, above the dining-room. The northern wing was a tower some twenty to twenty-five feet square, and three stories in height, built during the past Summer, and not yet furnished. The whole building was about one hundred feet long; about ten rods to the south was a small building known as "the Cottage." Twenty or thirty rods southeast of Mr. Haven's residence was that of his son-in-law, Mr. John M. Hopkins.

Two German girls had been ironing in the laundry on Friday night, heating their irons at a range—but when Mr. Haven made his usual evening circuit of the house, at 10½ o'clock, he perceived nothing unusual. At midnight he got up to regulate the hot air register of his room. He went to sleep again, but was awakened a few minutes after 3 by a sense of suffocation. He and his wife then ran into the hall and alarmed his family. Mr. Philips heard this noise. Thinking it proceeded from burglars, he opened his door and the smoke rushed into the room. Then, after a noise, as if fumbling about on the floor for a key, he heard them unlock the front door. He ran through the smoke out of doors, and found Mr. and Mrs. Haven and the four daughters, Anna, Mary, Grace and Helen, on the lawn. Mrs. Haven only had on a wrapper. The rest were in undress, and it was very chilly, the fog being quite thick.

The servants had been roused, in the meantime, by Mr. Havens, and had made good their escape. Mr. Philips, soon after, while standing near the door, was enveloped in smoke, but hearing a lady pass him into the house, he ran after her. Not being very familiar with the house, he fell in attempting to follow her up stairs, and the smoke was so thick that it was some time before he could rise. As soon as he was able to do so he made his way out of doors, blinded and choked, and meeting Mr. James A. Connolley, told him that there was a lady up stairs. Mr. Connolley, on arriving, saw only Mr. Haven and his daughter Helen. She told him that there was somebody in the house. He then met Mr. Philips, who told him the same thing. He went into the house and heard a moan, as he thought, in the room over the dining-room. He then came out and had a ladder put up against a balcony before this room. Mounting it he opened the window, and a volume of smoke poured out. Mr. Hopkins now came up, having been wakened by Mrs. Havens. He and Mr. Connolley reached in their arms and drew out Anna, who had fallen immediately before the window. She was carried to the residence of Mr. Connolley's father, Charles M. Connolley, Esq.

Quite a crowd had now collected. Fifteen minutes had elapsed since the alarm was given. But none of the daughters were to be seen except Helen. It was said that they had gone to the cottage—no one knew where they were. Some few articles of furniture were taken out. The dining-room was entered through a window, and a waiter, Kate Lane, went in to show the men the way to the plate in the china closet. On entering the closet she stumbled over something, uttering a shriek. It was the body of Mary. Grace was soon found, and the two bodies were taken out of the house. Restoratives were immediately applied, but to no purpose. It is indeed said that Mary caught her breath when cold water was dashed in her face, but it may have been only a spasmodic, or perhaps even an imaginary movement.

The alarm had become general. On the first knowledge of the fire, bells were rung at Mr. Connolley's, and at other places, and between 5 and 6 o'clock engines began to arrive. Engines Nos. 35 and 40, from Harlem, 43 Hose and Engine of Manhattanville, 37 of Fort Washington, and another hose company from Harlem. The house fell, and the flames were subdued sufficiently so that search was made for the missing daughter, Sarah. She was found at last, very much disfigured, beneath the ruins, kneeling, with her hands to her face and her face to the ground. By the side of her were charred fragments of a woolen wrapper, which she had probably taken to put on.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner O'Donnell arrived at the scene of the calamity about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to hold an inquest.

The following evidence was elicited:

John A. Haven being duly sworn, said: It was my custom to examine the premises every night before I retired, and according to my usual custom I went through the house at 10½ o'clock and I did not observe any evidence of fire; about 12 o'clock I got up to regulate the register in my room, and there was no sign of fire; I returned to bed again and fell asleep; I was aroused some time after by the smoke in the room; I got out of bed, as did also my wife; we went into the hall and alarmed the family, and I told them to leave the house; we did not return for our clothing; I thought the fire proceeded from the fireplace, but I saw that the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done to check it, and I told the family to leave the building; I could not say how the fire originated; there were fourteen in the family; the fire was discovered to be in the wash-room in the northwest corner of the building.

Kate Lane, sworn: I have lived as waiter in Mr. Haven's family since August last; I went to bed last night about 10 o'clock, and then the two German girls (servants) were in the wash-room; I heard them talking; the door of the wash-house was closed, but I heard their conversation; they were ironing clothes, and they heated their irons in the range connected with the boilers; some time in the night Mr. Haven came down stairs and said the house was on fire, and ordered us out of our beds; I ran out and saw smoke about the wash-house; I went after the coachman, by the direction of Miss Helen; he came soon; he was in his own house, near by, fast asleep; his name is Peter Hynes; the young ladies then asked me to get the silver out of the closet; I did not go to the closet, it was so dark, and I was afraid of the smoke; the closet was in the dining-room, in the basement, even with the street; I took my clothes then into the yard; when I came back, after calling the coachman, I heard some one ask for the waiter; I then went into the dining-room through the window; I took the drawer which contained the silver and gave it to a man who handed it through the window; I saw Miss Mary lying in the closet; I cried out, telling the men that one of the ladies was in the closet; I then came out.

John Brady, sworn—I am employed in Mr. Haven's house as general servant; I went to bed last night soon after supper, but then I did not undress; I fell asleep, but some time after I heard Mrs. Haven give directions to all hands to go to bed; I got up then and fixed the furnace in the hall as usual; this furnace is in the main building, and heats some of the rooms; I put ashes on this fire so as to keep the fire until morning; after that I undressed and went to bed; I left Kate up, and I think the German girls were up after me; some time in the night I heard Mr. Haven [illegible] the house was on fire [illegible]

Peter Hynes, sworn: [illegible]

Joseph [illegible], sworn: [illegible]

John M. Hopkins, sworn: [illegible]

James A. Connolley: [illegible]

THE BUILDING.

The main portion of the house was built eighteen years ago. The south wing was added about ten years since, and the north wing last Summer. Being built at several times its passages were somewhat intricate, and it was quite difficult to go through the house for one who was unacquainted. It was in the Italian style and compared very favorably with the many magnificent residences which are the ornament of Fort Washington. It was about a quarter of a mile distant from, and one hundred feet above the Hudson, and it commanded a very extensive prospect up and down the river. The grounds and the extent of ten acres are laid out with great taste and are highly cultivated. The insurance on the house was $6,000, about one-third of its value, and the furniture was insured to the extent of $2,000, both in the Union Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Charles M. Connolley, of No. [illegible] [illegible]-street, sent to Washington Hall, at High Bridge, and ordered a meal for a hundred persons for the firemen. About eighty partook of the meal. At the time of the fire the fog was so thick that even after the flames burst out the fire could not be seen at any considerable distance.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The terrible news of the calamity reached the City on Saturday about 10 A. M. It excited the liveliest interest and sympathy. The relatives and friends of the family immediately set out to visit the scene. Rev. Dr. Osgood, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was among the number. The family were communicants of his Church, Mr. Haven being among its oldest members. He was very much affected, and mentioned, among other things that Sarah had sent him, but a few weeks ago, a considerable sum of money, as a contribution of "the Sisters" for the poor.

MR. HAVEN'S FAMILY.

Mr. Haven is a native of New-England, is about 65 years of age, and is engaged in business on Beaver-street. The maiden name of Mrs. Haven was Langdon. She was a native of New Hampshire. The parents, as may be well conceived, are overwhelmed at their bereavement. Anna is at the residence of Mr. Connolley, and is slowly recovering. Her throat is thought by Dr. [illegible] to have been burned, as it is quite sore. She has not yet been told of the loss of her sisters. Her sister Helen visited her this morning, and although quite overcome herself, the brave girl controlled herself so perfectly as to appear cheerful and give no suspicion of the dreadful reality. When she left Anna's room she very nearly fainted in the arms of Mrs. Connolley.

Yesterday the bodies were at the house of Mr. Hopkins. That of Sarah was not shown. That of Grace was said to be but little changed, while the features of Mary were almost life-like in their expression, with not even the hue of death. She seemed rather to be feigning asleep [illegible], and still retained the remarkable beauty of her life.

There were seven sisters in the family—Anna who was rescued; Augusta, the wife of Mr. Hopkins; Sarah, Mary and Grace, who were lost; Helen and Fanny, the last of whom was [illegible] at the time in the City.

The inscriptions on the coffins were these:

"Sarah Langdon Haven, Born Oct. 16, 18[illegible]."

"Anna Mary Haven, Born Aug. 2, 18[illegible]."

"Grace Dudley Haven, Born Oct. 10, 18[illegible]."

The family were very remarkable for living for each other, they were all so closely bound together, their's was a delightful home to visit. Viewing these three comparatively, Sarah was the most social and efficient; she was exceedingly active and practical, and had great influence over a circle of acquaintances in which she moved. Mary was very beautiful, and was beloved by all who knew her. Grace was highly educated, and was remarkable for her scholarship.

THE FUNERAL.

Will take place to-morrow, at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mr. Hopkins, near the scene of the calamity. The bodies will be deposited in the family tomb on the estate. Rev. Dr. Osgood will officiate on the occasion.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.

A fireman was run over by a hose carriage and had his leg broken. He was also considerably injured in the head.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE AT LYNCHBURG, VA.—
Lynchburg, Va., Jan. [illegible], 1855.

Mr. S. C. Herring—*Sir:* Early this morning our city was visited by a large and destructive fire, eight or ten buildings being consumed.

The occupant of one of these was fortunately provided with one of Herring's Fire Proof Safes, which, after having been taken from the ruins, and after giving it a little time to "cool off," was opened and the books and papers found safe and in good order.

This is the first test applied to your Safes here, and it is considered perfectly satisfactory.

Yours truly, J. H. THOMPSON & Co.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of [illegible] different manufacturers; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Eolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament,) prices, $45, $60, $75, $90, $100, $120, $135, $150, and $175. Each instrument guaranteed. Extensive reduction made from former prices. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS MORNING 2,000 yards of rich plain silks of various colors, slightly spotted on the voyage of importation at [illegible], worth [illegible]. Also [illegible] shirting linen at [illegible] per yard, [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a tooth pick.) Depot, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—THE INCONTESTIBLE [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

JAMES BROWN, President.

[illegible]

Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For President.
FRANK W. BALLARD, with A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
For Vice-President.
GEORGE E. SIMONSON, with Schulz Freres.
For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH M. PRICE, with Calhoun & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
HENRY B. HYDE, with Mutual Life Ins. Co.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, with Central Bank.
For Directors.
WILLIAM M. WALTER, with Marvy, Smith & Harlow.
WILLIAM L. SEAMAN, with Richards, Haight & Co.
FLOYD CLARKSON, with Cornelle & Willis.
WILLIAM H. GILDER, with Lewis B. Brown & Co.
G. A. ARNOUX, Jr., with A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILLIAM S. COLLINS, with Collins & Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLLS, with Backus, Osborne & Co.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Essay upon *Proper Christian Reading* by SAMUEL W. STEBBINS, Esq.

Board of Managers meet one hour previous.

Young men are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

Machpelah Cemetery Association, of New-Durham, New-Jersey.—The Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Town Hall, Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., when there will be held an election for Trustees in the place of John White, Thomas Close and John H. Louden, whose terms of office will have then expired. The General Agency has been removed to the office of E. M. Sowan, No. 35 Carmine-st., N. Y.

HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

W. T. MILLER, Secretary.

The Five Points Union Mission School will hold an Anniversary Meeting at Knickerbocker Hall, 8th-av., corner of 23d-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 15. The children will exercise in singing, recitation, and speaking of interesting pieces and scripture prologues. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free. A collection will be taken to aid the cause. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

E. W. ALLEN, Superintendent.

J. H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Second South Williamsburg Village Association.—Members, and those interested, are invited to attend the meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 189 Bowery. It is necessary that the dues be now paid up, as it is intended to close at an early day as possible, arrangements being made with the owner for closing up the affairs.

JOHN WILSON, President.

C. YOUNG, Secretary.

To the Members of the Mercantile Library Association.—Understanding that certain parties have proposed to put my name in nomination for the Presidency, hoping thereby to draw a few votes from FRANK W. BALLARD, I desire my friends to understand that I am not a candidate for any office in the gift of the Association, having declined in good faith in favor of Frank W. Ballard.

Very respectfully, DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.

O. U. A.—LECTURE OF O. U. A.—Members of American Chapter No. 6, O. U. A., are requested to attend a Lecture to be given by CHANCELLOR C. SHAFFER, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Chapter Room, corner Lispenard-st. and Broadway.

N. B.—Members of the Order generally are invited to attend.

E. BENJAMIN, Sachem.

E. C. GRISWOLD, C. of C.

Tax Notice—OLINVILLE.—The Collector of Taxes for the Town of Westchester will sit at the office of Barker & Elliott, No. 3 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1855, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, to collect the taxes on lots in the above village.

GEORGE COOPER, Collector.

Western Farm League.—A meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. The public, and those wishing to emigrate to the West, are invited to attend.

THOS. W. FIELD, President.

Mercantile Library.—The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held in the Library Building, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will be open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. By order.

HENRY A. THOMAS, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854–5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 15.—Rev. THOMAS STARR KING—*Substance and Show.*
Jan. 22.—JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Eighth Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—*Conflict between Northern and Southern Theories of Man and Society.* Admittance 25c.

PERSONAL.

HARLEM RAILROAD—H HART'S CORNER, whose communication is published in Thursday's *Times*, will give his real name, I will answer him further.

I. STEVENS.

WANTED.

A HEAVY SHIPPING, COMMISSION OR WHOLESALE HOUSE is in want of the services of a man of wide and varied experience, possessed of integrity, industry, practical energy and rare business talent, with an established character and a thorough knowledge of "Men and Things," may have an interview with such a one by addressing J. A., Box No. 2,181 Post-Office. As the advertiser's object is to secure a situation where efficiency would command a prospect of advancement, compensation is his least consideration. He is in the vigor of life, with sufficient means for his comfortable maintenance. None but first-class houses need reply.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of 15; she is quick with the needle, fond of children, and willing to wash and iron for the nursery; can make and mend for the children, and give the most satisfactory City reference; will take from $4 to $5 a month in a permanent place. No objection to Brooklyn or to wait on a lady who boards, as she has no followers. Can be seen two days at No. 232 [illegible], back room, or by a note sent to the place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored [illegible] as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady, either as nursery governess and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a gentleman's family as housekeeper; she is fully qualified to fill either position. Please address Mrs. L. M. N., Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse, or nurse and chambermaid; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Horatio, between Greenwich-st. and 8th-av. Address M. B., Room No. 13.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American Protestant young man, 18 years of age, will make himself useful in any respectable place. Good City reference. Call or address B. L., No. 154 West 19th-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—As salesman, agent or collector, by a man well acquainted with business, especially with dry goods. Address FERNANDO, No. [illegible] Jay-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—The best of City references given.

SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting children's clothes, wishes employment by the day or week, or would do light chamberwork, along with the care of children and sew. Has good references. Please address SEAMSTRESS, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., in the store, for two days.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, by a young American married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. She has just lost her baby. Apply No. 224 Grand-st., rear building, 4th floor, near the Bowery.

TEACHER.—Wanted, a French or Swiss girl as teacher and seamstress in a private family. She must be a good seamstress, and competent to teach. None but those that can give good references need apply. Address A. M., Times Office.

JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—Apply at PHAIR & Co.'s, No. 22 Beekman-st. None but good workmen need apply.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'ng Co., 7 Gold-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN—Aged 21, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk or bookkeeper in a merchant's office or store. Writes a good hand, is quick and accurate at accounts, and has a five years' character from late employers. Address C. G. F., at this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a middle-aged lady from New-England, a situation as housekeeper or matron. The best of references can be given. Apply by letter to F. K., Box No. 2,267 New-York Post-Office.

BOY WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—An intelligent boy about 14 years of age, who can write a good, rapid hand, and lives in the City with his parents. A reasonable compensation will be given; one who would like to become a lawyer preferred. Address in hand writing of applicant, QUINTUS, Times Office, stating particulars, and where a note could be sent.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 414 6th-av., corner of 25th-st. Servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

OWNER WANTED.—For the proceeds of an anchor sent to us about ten months ago.

W. GREENOUGH & CO., No. 169 Wall-st.

POTICHOMANIE—An elegant and useful art, recently introduced by the French, by which glass vases are made to represent the finest specimens of Chinese and Sèvres decoration. The art is extremely simple—the advertiser imparts a perfect practical knowledge of it in one lesson. Terms $1 50. Specimens may be seen at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway. Ladies also waited on with pleasure at their residences with specimens. Address J. A. M., as above.

WALCOTT BROTHERS—MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED GRADUATING BUTTON-HOLE CUTTERS—Have this day reduced the prices of these goods full 33⅓ per cent., so as to bring them within the means of every one, and into use in every family. These Cutters can be found in all the principal hardware and fancy goods stores in this City and throughout the country and at wholesale to the trade by P. W. GALLAUDET, Sole Agent for the manufacturers, at No. 75 John-st., New-York.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE. ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

THE CRIMEA CAMPAIGN AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—A lecture will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at the Mercantile Library (late the Astor-place Opera House) by Q, the author of the popular work *You Have Heard of Them*, who has been through the whole of the Crimea, and had a personal interview with the Czar Nicholas. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Annual meeting of the Association will be held at the house of [illegible] Company No. [illegible], in Mercer-st., between Amity and Bleecker, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEORGE W. WHEELER, [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—From two to three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, upon moderate terms, in a small private family, residing in a very desirable location in Brooklyn, being between the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Address R. D. E., Times Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with pleasant and handsomely furnished rooms in the first-class house, with modern improvements, No. 732 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Entrance No. 136 10th-st.

BOARDING.—Four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board in a central location. Apply at No. 30 Allen-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Three respectable young men may have partial board in a private family in 11th-st. For an interview, address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 37 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARDING.—Two or three young men can be accommodated with good board at No. 2 Christopher-st., New-York.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can obtain a fine front room and adjoining bedroom, in South Brooklyn, with breakfast and tea, for $5 each per week; or a gentleman and his wife for $12, dinner for the lady only. The rooms are well furnished, with grate, but no gas. The prices mentioned not to include fire or light. Family small and private. Address FRANK, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—The advertiser would take into his family one or two gentlemen, who might expect a comfortable and quiet home, in a small family, and on moderate terms. The house is situated within a short distance of either Montague or South Ferry. Address S. T., Box No. 1,121 Post-Office.

ROOMS—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with partial board if required, for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements; convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS WANTED.—A furnished room and bedroom, with partial board, in a private family, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn. Address BROOKLYN, Times Office, for three days, stating terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (fireproof) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 629 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $160 per annum.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without partial board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 30 West 22d-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, may be had at No. 235 Greene-st., near Waverley-place. Private breakfast if desired.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Shirts, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 130 9th-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

SELLING OFF TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

M. BELL, No. 68 Canal-st.,

Is now in Paris, selecting styles for the coming season, and to make room for them, has made a further reduction in the prices of his remaining stock.

Satin Cloaks, from	$12 to $20
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Also, a few more of the Velvet Cloaks, at	25 each
And Cloth Cloaks, from	5 to 15

An early visit is requested from purchasers, as we are not replacing any of these Cloaks.

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Just received by the *Asia* and will be offered at very low prices.

Also a small lot of beautiful FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, Manufactured in anticipation of the PARIS SPRING TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

BLANKETS.—Low priced bed blankets, damaged on the voyage of importation. A large lot just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 82 and 84 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A gentleman who has been engaged in a very lucrative and safe business for the last five years, paying a profit of from $20,000 to $25,000 per annum—the latter amount having been made the present year—wishing to retire on account of his health, would make arrangements with a suitable party having the necessary means at command, say $30,000, on advantageous terms. The business referred to is perfectly safe and reliable beyond any contingency, which will be made perfectly satisfactory to any gentleman of capital wishing to engage in any pleasant, safe and money making business. No person need reply to this who cannot command the above named amount in cash. To such, full information will be imparted, by addressing A. & CO., at the office of this paper.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c. [illegible] joints. These machines are capable of saving 500 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous Wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, an especial capital, it offers an inducement for a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

CANDY ESTABLISHMENT—Stock, fixtures and good-will for sale, if applied for before the 1st of February. Apply to J. G. HODGKINS, No. 164 Greenwich-st., near Liberty. In the mean time, I offer at the lowest terms jujube paste, gum and licorice drops, rock candy, fruit drops; candy for shipping, &c.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser having at his disposal the above amount, and wishing to engage in the choice and fancy retail grocery business, including cigars, fruits, &c., in a good locality in Brooklyn, is desirous of joining an honest, industrious person, having the same amount, already engaged in the same business. References exchanged. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,399 Post-Office, New-York.

$8,000 TO $5,000.—The advertiser would invest the above amount in some respectable, lucrative business, and invites proposals. Address, (in strict confidence) with real name, stating nature of business, &c., E. F., this office. Best of references required.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a capital of $4,000 to $5,000, in a good business already established and paying well. Address W. M., *Daily Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 551, dated New-York, Aug. 29, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)

DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 18th-st.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Friday evening last, in passing through 19th-st. from 3d to 2d-ave., a black lace veil. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 129 E. 19th-st.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Storehouse of the Association will be open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st., near Centre-st. Donations in money, clothing or provisions, will be received at the Storehouse, or by the Treasurer, No. 32 Elm-st.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman.

L. JACOBS, Secretary.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.—This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

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NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt, during the year 1854, of the following legacies and donations—viz.: Legacy from the late S. S. Howland, per Charles H. Russell, executor, $1,000; legacy from the late Wm. Howe, of Monroe County, $5,000 14; legacy from the late Mrs. Mary Fritz, per Philip Embury, executor, $100; donation from "Martyn," $20; Charles Morgan, per Dr. Wood, $50; J. Hewlett, per Dr. Wood, $5; W. Birdsall, per Dr. Wood, $5; contribution box $46 36. Also, the following annual subscriptions—viz.: Edward Wood, $10; J. G. Adams, $10; Dr. E. L. Beadle, $5; Robert Gracie, $10—Total, $4,[illegible] 67.

JAN. 14, 1855. SILAS BROWN, Treasurer.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES!—My ONGUENT will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; SHIBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont Row, Boston; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MR. ANDREW FOSTER'S LECTURES—THE AMERICAN VIEW OF RUSSIA.—The first Lecture of the course will be delivered at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Peter the Great.* Tickets 25 cents.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. [illegible] to order.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CORNELL'S NEW AND COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC SERIES OF SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.

IN THREE PARTS,

the first of which, or "Primary Geography," is this day Published,

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One of the leading objects in the preparation of this work was to make it in every sense of the word what its title indicates—viz., a "Primary Geography;" consequently, all terms respecting those departments of the science which are too abstruse in their nature to admit of being brought fully within the comprehension of the youthful beginner, have been purposely excluded.

The work is so arranged, and the science so imparted, that teachers, parents, trustees and others may satisfactorily ascertain, at any stage of the pupil's advancement, what he knows of the science.

By the use of this manual, the youthful student is put in possession of a simple and easy method of memorizing the contents of a map, by means of a carefully systematized set of questions; and at the same time that the memory is called into exercise, the understanding is enlightened by appropriate and numerous illustrations.

The maps, twelve in number, are large and clear, and accord strictly with the character of the lesson, each one containing all that is taught in its accompanying lesson—and nothing more.

At desirable intervals, there is a systematic arrangement of pronunciation questions, designed as a review of preceding lessons. A Pronouncing Vocabulary, containing the names of all the natural and political divisions used throughout the work, is appended.

The mechanical execution of the work is equal or superior to that of any other school-book extant.

CORNELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY is in Press, and will appear at an early day.

This book clearly explains the terms used in the Physical, Political and Mathematical branches of the science, and contains a judiciously selected and carefully systematized amount of Descriptive Geography.

It is also supplied with numerous appropriate and beautiful maps, and illustrated by a large number of well-executed wood-cuts, comprising views of places, &c., never before presented in any school work on the subject.

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The system pursued throughout the entire series is calculated to save at least one-half the time heretofore required for the purpose and at the same time secures to the student greater and permanent results.

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ALSO,

A New Story by LEITCH RITCHIE, Esq., author of "Wearyfoot Common."

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MY COURTSHIP, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

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CASH MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.

HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, of No. 333 Broadway, has determined not only to sell music at half price during the month of January, as he has heretofore advertised, but from this time to sell all of his non-copyrights at that rate, and also to make a large reduction from former prices on all of his copyrights, which latter comprises many of the great and most popular works of the first European and American Composers. This stand is taken in the face of almost the unanimous opposition of the trade, but with the belief that it is one which the public will sustain, and that the public will frown upon all combinations or monopolies organized for the purpose of imposing upon purchasers undue or disproportioned profits. He has also made an enormous reduction in the prices of his celebrated Pianos, Melodeons, and musical instruments of all kinds. Superior toned Pianos for $170, interior of as good quality and the entire instruments as strong and as durable as those which cost $500. Also, for $190, $200, $215, $225, $250, $260 and $275, and those of every variety of style and price, comprising Pianos of ten different manufactories. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Celebrated Melodeons from five different manufactories.

N. B.—Music sent to all parts of the country, post paid, at the above greatly reduced rates. General and select catalogues and schedule of prices of musical instruments forwarded to any address free of charge. Dealers, Teachers and Schools supplied on the very best terms.

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MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made on their non-copyright music, decided to make important reductions on their copyrights, which consist of all the principal works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H. Brown, Wm. Dressler, &c. &c. A large majority of the music publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music, or to sell any music of our publication, or to sell to any person who will sell at the reduced prices. For a short time our stock may be incomplete, but we will at once proceed to republish all the non-copyright pieces of their catalogues at the reduced prices, and we have no doubt but we will soon find those who will be willing to supply all our wants. We are determined to sell to the public at the lowest prices, consistent with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, or teacher, and will neither enter into, or submit to any combination for a contrary purpose. A corrected edition of our new catalogue at the reduced prices will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

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This attractive book, prepared with great care by the accomplished daughter of our great Novelist, indicates on *every page the most extensive and intimate acquaintance* with the whole range of English Literature, guided by a pure and elevated taste, rare cultivation, and a warm love of Nature and of Rural pursuits. A more attractive and permanently valuable presentation book for a lady of similar tastes, or for any one who can appreciate the charms of Country Life and its Literature, can scarcely be imagined.

TO THE BOOK TRADE.

The subscribers having decided to remove, on the first of May next, their Bookselling business from Buffalo to New-York City, offer their large and desirable stock of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices. The stock is new, and, having been selected with especial reference to a jobbing business, is well worthy the attention of all booksellers. We offer for sale any part or all of our stock; also, the unexpired lease of our new and elegant Store, No. 155 Main-st., Brown's Buildings, Buffalo.

Our business at Auburn as Publishers, will be continued as heretofore, supplying our own publications to the trade and our agents.

JAN. 1855. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers and Booksellers.

GILFILLAN'S NEW WORK.

A THIRD GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

BY GEORGE GILFILLAN.

1 vol. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

To meet the numerous advance orders for the above work, the publishers have found it necessary to increase the edition very largely. Its publication will, therefore, be delayed until Monday, the 22d inst. SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

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BALLS.

LADIES' BALL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—This Ball, in conformity to previous announcement, will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th of January. The number of tickets is limited to five thousand; and such as are yet unsold may be obtained (at two dollars each, without refreshments) at the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores; and also of any of the

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The Board of Managers, on the report of their several Sub-Committees, announce the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Doors to be open at 7 o'clock.

Music to commence at 8 o'clock. The house to be closed at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The company will be admitted at the entrances in Fourteenth-st. and in Irving-place. Carriages, on arriving, will be required to pass with their horses' heads down Fourteenth-st. or up Irving-place; and, on returning, they will take up their company in the reverse order. All carriages will be compelled to form and keep in line.

The dancing band, under direction of Mr. Monck, consists of fifty-four performers, and will be the most numerous and splendid dancing band ever combined in this City. The military band, (to play before and in the intervals of the dancing,) under direction of Mr. Noll, consists of thirty-five performers, of a high order of merit.

Mr. Matsell, the Chief of Police, with his aids, reserve corps and back inspectors, to any number of men that may be required, have kindly volunteered their services; and the Chief will take charge of the force in person, (himself, aids and men, in full uniform,) to see that the most perfect order is preserved in and out of the building.

Ample accommodations will be provided for hats, cloaks, &c.; and as ladies with bonnets, or gentlemen with hats or canes, will be admitted to the floor of the house.

Officers of the army, navy and militia, who attend the Ball, are requested to appear in the uniform of their respective corps.

J. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.

EDWARD S. GOULD, Secretary.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE TENTH WARD AMERICAN ASSOCIATION will take place at the Apollo Rooms No. 410 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22. Tickets, $1; may be obtained of J. W. Mason, No. 279 Pearl-st.; A. W. Barnes, No. 144 Chatham-st.; E. H. Dominick, No. 263 Grand-st., and E. H. Johnson, No. 338 Broadway.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL FOR the benefit of the "NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND," will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1855. Tickets may be procured from the Managers.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers from... $150 to $250

COOPER WATCHES.

Duplex and Levers from... 125 to 250

INDEPENDENT SECOND.

And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses... 125 to 250

CHRONOMETERS.

Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers... 175 to 300

EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.

Which run eight days with one winding... 150 to 250

ENAMEL WATCHES.

For ladies, some in hunting cases... 35 to 100

DIAMOND WATCHES.

For ladies, some in magic cases... 85 to 250

MAGIC WATCHES.

Which change into three different watches... 250 to 175

WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,

And turn the hands without a key... 85 to 150

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes... [illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS... [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases... [illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as... [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as... [illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets... $15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $5 to $25; Pins, $3 to $25;

Bracelets... [illegible]
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses... [illegible]
Gold Guard Chains... [illegible]
Gold Chatelaine Chains... [illegible]
Gold Vest Chains... [illegible]
Gold Fob Chains... [illegible]
Fine Gold Wedding Rings... [illegible]
Gold Guard Keys... [illegible]
Gold Fob Keys... [illegible]
Gold Fob Seals... [illegible]
Gold Thimbles... [illegible]
Gold Pencils... [illegible]
Gold Pens and Pencils... [illegible]
Diamond Rings... [illegible]
Diamond Earrings... 100 00 to 250 00
Diamond Pins... [illegible]
Gold Crosses... [illegible]
Gold-Finger Rings with stones... [illegible]
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set... [illegible]
Gold Studs, per set... [illegible]
Gold Spectacles, per pair... [illegible]
Gold Eye Glasses... [illegible]
Silver Teaspoons, per set... [illegible]
Silver Tablespoons, per set... [illegible]
Silver Tableforks, per set... [illegible]
Silver Cups for Children... [illegible]
Silver Napkin Rings, each... [illegible]
Gold Armlets for children, per pair... [illegible]
Plain Gold Rings... [illegible]
Chased Gold Rings... [illegible]
Silver Thimbles, silver tops... [illegible]
Gold Scarf Pins... 1 00 to 7 00

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d door from Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The house, and lease of lot No. 8 Varick-st., seventeen years unexpired; $150 ground rent per annum. Enquire of LAWRENCE ACKERMAN, No. [illegible] West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

[illegible]

CARNIVAL SEASON OF OPERA

Will commence at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC about the second week of February, 1855, [illegible]

OLE BULL, Lessee and Manager.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway, ROGERS' celebrated APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Painted by JAMES BURNS.

[illegible]

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—GREAT SUCCESS [illegible] burlesque on the fairy opera of CINDERELLA, [illegible] will be repeated all this week. [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, a new burlesque [illegible] CIA DI LAMMERMOOR, [illegible]

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY. [illegible]

H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

All business transacted by H. Wood.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND GRAND ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW of the National Poultry Society, [illegible] DURING THE ENTIRE WEEK, from MONDAY, Jan. 15, to SATURDAY, the 20th of January, inclusive; one of the MOST UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAYS of Domestic Fowls, &c., ever witnessed in this country. The PREMIUMS EXCEED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, [illegible] EXTRA CHARGE TO VISITORS. [illegible]

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—[illegible] SEASON 1854—1855.—The [illegible] Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1855, at Niblo's Garden. [illegible] Mademoiselle CAROLINE LEHMANN [illegible] Signorina CAMILLA URSO, [illegible] LOUIS SCHREIBER [illegible]

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. [illegible] 7 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY—And every Evening this week—The new [illegible] ORGE AND THE MAGIC CUP, [illegible]

Also, the Comedy of LIVING TOO FAST. [illegible]

TUESDAY—THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY.

WEDNESDAY—A New Drama [illegible]

THURSDAY—[illegible] OF OUR SET; Or, The Spanish Students.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] THIS EVENING, [illegible] NIGHT AND MORNING. [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—[illegible] THIS EVENING, Jan. 15, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA. [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of A BLIGHTED BEING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—[illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, H. SANDS & CO'S celebrated Equestrian Troupe will appear. To conclude with the Romantic Spectacle, in 3 acts, entitled the COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO. [illegible]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB.—The first meeting of this Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Its objects are the promotion of manufactures and the arts, and for the discussion of mechanical subjects. Members of the Institute and others friendly to the cause are cordially invited to be present. By order of

JAMES RENWICK, JAS. J. MAPES, EDWIN SMITH, CHESTER COLEMAN, J. M. SANDERSON, } Committee.

DR. BROWN WILLIAMS—Will Lecture at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, for the Benefit of the Poor of the XIXth Ward. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at No. 253 Bleecker-st., No. 449 Hudson, and of Alderman P. P. Voorhis, Councilmen Lee, Holder, Cooper and Brush, or any of the Relief Committee.

F. MORTIMER LAMB, O. T. WARDELL, WM. H. GEDNEY, Committee of Arrangements.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES FOR THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.—Professor BICKLEY will deliver the first of the course at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Subject—*Dreams of the Seven Churches of Asia.* These lectures will be illustrated by correct views of the places referred to in the prophecies relative to the Seven Churches. Doors open at 6½ o'clock P. M. Lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets [illegible] to be had at the door.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway. Open EVERY NIGHT with the largest Company in the world. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Will be let for OPERAS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. [illegible] Apply to No. [illegible] Wall-st. JAMES PHALEN, President.

THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL QUARTETTE SOIREE.—The Third of the Fifth season will take place at Dodworth's Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. See small bills.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—[illegible]

[illegible] of the Society of Agriculture of the American Institute, which occupied the remainder of the evening, the subject being "The Agricultural Features of the Country."

The paper, to the commencement, adverted to the [illegible] of system and order in the control of the affairs of farmers, which rendered the results obtained by the Mechanic in following the custom rather the exception of the farmer than his certain calculations which gave actual knowledge of the facts connected [illegible]. The paper then stated the amount of capital actually employed in agriculture in 1850, according to the census, which showed an aggregate in farms, farming utensils and implements of $2,080,000,000, while in manufactures, mining, the mechanic arts and fisheries, there was invested only $867,000,000, or less than one-seventh of that employed in agriculture. During the same year the amount employed in commerce and trade, &c., is $1,500,000,000. Less than one-third. This estimate, however, is of doubtful accuracy. The rural population is estimated at [illegible], or three-fourths of the whole living by agriculture, or one-half of the population of the land. The towns and village population amounts to 5,797,000. The importance of the department and trade remains in the exchange of agricultural products, so that the prosperity of those employed in these branches of industry depended on agriculture for their sustenance. In a letter written by Hon. L. F. Benson and published in the *Maine Farmer*, he estimates the annual income to agriculture at $5,000,000,000, and that to all other branches of agriculture at less than $1,000,000. The items of the statistics are as follows:

Population	23,191,876
Number of farms in 1850	1,449,073
Number of farms in 1840	1,059,413
Increase in 10 years	389,660
Number of acres in farms	293,560,614
Number of acres improved	113,032,614
Number of acres unimproved	180,528,000
Average number of acres to farm	203
Average number of acres improved to farm	78
Average number of acres unimproved to farm	125
Average cash value of farm, including fences and improvements	$3,967
Average value of farm, including stock, implements and machinery	$4,326
Average value of farm, including all	$4,727
Average value of farm land, per acre	$12 87
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the original Territories	1 56
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the organized Territories	5 36
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the United States	11 34
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the United States, exclusive of the original Territories	11 84
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the United States, exclusive of the organized Territories	12 20
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the United States, there	10 17
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the United States, there, exclusive of the original Territories	10 90
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the United States, there, exclusive of the organized Territories	11 21
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the United States, there, exclusive of the original Territories	7.71
Average value of farm land, per acre, in the United States, there, exclusive of the organized Territories	11.21
The aggregate value of farm land in the United States, there, exclusive of the original Territories	2,080,000,000
The aggregate value of farm land in the United States, there, exclusive of the organized Territories	1,500,000,000
The aggregate value of farm land in the United States, there, exclusive of the original Territories, per cent	72
The aggregate value of farm land in the United States, there, exclusive of the organized Territories, per cent	90
The aggregate value of farm land in the United States, there, exclusive of the original Territories, per cent	90

AUCTION SALES.

By order of REMSEN & POWER. COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 15.

THE STORE has been closed for the last two days, to mark down the stock, which will be at 50 per cent. less ... Every article will be marked in plain figures, and ... no one will ... disappointed.

The stock comprises all the new ... of the season, in ... Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, and every ... of goods adapted for the City trade; also, Domestic Goods of every description, Oil Cloths, Brussels, Velvets, ... The whole of the valuable stock ... without reserve, and for cash only. ...

Those who are owing the above firm will please hand in a settlement immediately to REMSEN & POWER.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, ...

... Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be added to the purchase.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

At Private Sale.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks ... For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue. Office, No. ... William-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., belonging to the estate of Henry Kayser, deceased.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, by order of Solomon Kayser, Esq., Administrator ... on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, ... his entire stock of very valuable jewelry ...

Also, a large assortment of valuable diamond jewelry, pins, ... brooches, and other costly goods, without reserve.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 73 ...-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, the entire furniture ... Rosewood and mahogany ... carpets, ... glassware, ...

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. ... consisting in part of ... diamond rings, ... gold and silver watches, ... Sold by order of Andrew Goodman, Pawnbroker, No. 31 Centre-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, Jan. 16, and WEDNESDAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 44 Maiden-lane.—Great sale of rich imported Furs ... Also, buffalo, bear, wolf ...

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 139 Chambers-st., the entire furniture of the large 5-story house. It will comprise, in part, of ... mahogany and marble-top ... French bedsteads, ... Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, ... tables, ... and goods must be removed the same day.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, SUGAR MACHINERY.—At Amlck's Sugar Refinery, No. 279 ... will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, ... at the premises, No. 279 South-st., New-York, one steam engine, 18 horse-power, ...

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

BY BELL & BUSH.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Centre-st., near Reade and Duane-sts., a variety of ... furniture, carpets, oil cloths, marble top sofa and centre tables, ... also 20 trunks and cases of clothing ...

TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, as above, a large and extensive assortment of children's and youth's clothing, ...

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE.—TUESDAY, Jan. 16, ... o'clock ...

D. D. NASE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF MACHINERY AND PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—On MONDAY, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock, ...

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. W. SHIRLEY will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 167 ... china and silver-plated ware ...

AT NEW-YORK BAZAAR, No. 32 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c. ...

JOHN H. GAUTIER, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, ... Brooklyn ... EDWIN ... VALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE ...

CARDS ... FOR ALL KINDS OF ...

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JAN. 1, 1855.—The Directors of the Company have declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable as hereinafter stated. ...

Stockholders who do not wish to await the sale of the bonds by the Company, may, before they are otherwise disposed of, purchase bonds to any amount not less than their respective dividends, ...

All the bonds will bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st of February next, payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and December in each year. The interest on the August dividend for six months to 1st February next, will be paid in cash.

Bonds for stockholders who may prefer purchasing them as above mentioned, will be ready for delivery and the interest on their August dividend will be paid at the respective offices at which their stock is registered, on the 1st day of February next, ...

The transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business on the 8th inst., and open on the second day after the completion of the dividend lists and bonds as above mentioned.

By order of the Board.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, corner of South 3d-st. and 4th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 15. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 23, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Dec. 29, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.

A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.

The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 6th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January, will be paid to depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be added to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ..., Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1855.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 15th instant. All interest not called for will be added to the principal of the depositor.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. MANDEVILLE, President.

W. ... Vanderbilt, ... Secretaries.

JOHN RANDALL,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, at the Banking Room, No. 387 Broadway. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st of January. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Board of Managers of this Company have resolved to pay the Stockholders on and after 15th of February proximo, from the net earnings of the Company, interest on the stock standing in their respective names, on 1st January, at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the six months ending 31st December, 1854. Interest will be computed upon the installments received on the new stock since 1st July last, from the dates of the respective payments.

By order, W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst., has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst. to the 19th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ... per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 167 Chambers-st., Jan. 12, 1855.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors, for the six months ending the 1st inst., at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.

J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1855.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ... per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. J. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ... The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, ...

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the ... of ... per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on and after the 8th inst. ...

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

... THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared ... payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—The Trustees, pursuant to the By-Laws, have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the six months ending 1st inst., at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500; and on all sums over $500, an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst. Interest not called for will be credited to the depositors as principal from 1st inst.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock; and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

BENJ. E. WINTHROP, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the Bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.

All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.

The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th instant. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

PHENIX BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 29 Barclay-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.—Jan. 8, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1855.

A DIVIDEND.—Of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th of February to stockholders registered at this office.

C. W. ROCKWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1. S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 15th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, and its own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.

Persons having claims please present them immediately.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The special copartnership of MOTT, WEAVER & RICHARDSON, expires this day by limitation.

JOHN MOTT, PHILIP G. WEAVER, WM. RICHARDSON, General Partners.

JOHN W. CORLIES, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

MOTT, WEAVER & RICHARDSON will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Woolen Goods at No. 9 Dey-st.

JOHN MOTT, PHILIP G. WEAVER, WM. RICHARDSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER dissolved partnership by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Both members of the late are authorized, and will settle the business and collect the debts due to said firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER.—Dated Jan. 11, 1855. JAMES J. MANDEVILLE. CALEB PARKER.

N. B.—The business will be hereafter conducted by and under the name of CALEB PARKER.

CALEB PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of REYNOLDS & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. S. REYNOLDS will continue the business at No. 109 West-st. J. S. REYNOLDS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1855. ANDREW D. CLARK.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROCKWELL & VAIL, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. DAVID ROCKWELL is duly and alone authorized to use the name and settle the business of the late firm.

DAVID ROCKWELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855. JACOB VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD, O. E. WOOD, E. INGALLS, I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The firm business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, May 11, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st. ... Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds of this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 403 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest to be paid at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HANBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st of the month at six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.

... BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, ... Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January ... ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. ..., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1854.

WILSON ...

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1854.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad limit of the county, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 16 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, ...; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:30 A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express ... 10:3 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (280 miles), without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 14 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—3:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:20 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:45 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M. and 1 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. ... Way Passenger Trains ... SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:30, St. Albans ... next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 9:30, Bridge, leave at 4 A. M., arrive Burlington 9:30; leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in 1st, and $3 in 2 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 10 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or

L. P. DUMTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company, having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Thomas T. Barrow,
Robert C. Bell,	John S. Briggs,	Chas. S. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	John T. Bowden,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John J. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel P. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. H. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEONARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 8th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	...	...
Rich. A. Bowling,	Peter R. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	A. C. Chardavoine,	Hall Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. ...
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	H. W. Pearsall,	...
Abraham Bell,	Ira Harvey,	...

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES,

No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. ..., Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, ... always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and ...

SAMUEL ... & CO.

No. 22 Water-st.

WILLIAM ...

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

San Francisco, California.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT ... 444 Broadway. ...

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ... BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do, $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. ...	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. ...	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. ...	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. ...	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. ...	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 17.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 31.

AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, S. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO. Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb. 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, ... PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANKLIN C. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Cook, Jr., No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of Dec. 1854. JOHN COOK, Jr., Administrator.

d11-law6mM* MATILDA C. GRAY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of residence, No. 53 Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854.

s2-law6mM* FREDERICK MORRIS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate for the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July ..., 1854.

SAMUEL HURLEY, JACOB MEAD, Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... subscribers ... PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY ...

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF THIRD-STREET, ... in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment ... hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. ... Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in this City, on or before the ... day of December, 1854.

Second—That we, the said Commissioners, will hear the parties so objecting ... at 3 o'clock P. M. on the ... day of ... 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the ... day of January, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of ... and ... East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE, in the XIIth Ward of this City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN A. WEEKS, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the ... day of ...

Second—That we, the said Commissioners, will hear the parties so objecting ... at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 57 Wall-st., ... at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 12th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31 day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of 107th-st.; on the south by the northerly line or side of 106th-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of the 8th-av., and on the west by the easterly line or side of the 9th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the southerly side of the 107th-st., between the 8th-av. and 9th-av. ...

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 92d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the said Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January, 1855.

Second—That ... will hear the parties so objecting ... at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 92d-st., and the ... Harlem River ...

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE W. PINCKNEY, WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from the 3d-av. to ... already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of New-York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the Opening of 67th-st., in the said City of New-York, not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, ... of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act ... improvements, ..." in the City of New-York, ... April 3, 1851.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM F. STAUNTON, plaintiff, against THE GROVE CAR WORKS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. ... Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand ... dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest ... of October, 1854, at the rate of ... and eighteen dollars thereof, and with interest on ... 1854.

SCUDDER & CARTER, ...

And you, the said defendant, are further notified that the complaint above mentioned was, on the ... day of December, 1854, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR against GEORGE OSWALD.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To GEORGE OSWALD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, ... and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ... dollars and seventy-one cents (... 71,) with interest from the ... day of February, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1854.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 241 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 1, 1854.

RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BAILEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at ... No. 4 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated Nov. ..., 1854.

PETER ...

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN R. AUSTIN, in 22d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of ... next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.

ISAAC H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate for the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the house of Wm. DEMAREST, No. 141 West 28th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the ... day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1854.

MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.

JOHN S. ..., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, ... on or before the ... day of ... next.—Dated ...

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]